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No. 21 583 號卷拾捌百伍仟壹萬式第 日捌拾月捌年卯丁 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1927. 式拜禮 日叁拾月玖年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.48
Yau-nan ...Dep.	6.45	—	9.24	10.18	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44	5.56
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	9.36	10.30	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56	6.08
Tai-po ...Dep.	7.11	—	9.48	10.42	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09	6.21
Tai-po Market ...Dep.	7.18	—	9.53	10.46	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13	6.25
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	—	10.03	10.56	12.48	2.01	—	—	5.23	6.35
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.32	—	10.08	11.00	12.53	2.06	3.14	—	5.28	6.38
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.08	10.14	11.08	12.59	2.12	3.18	5.34	6.41
Shenzhen ...Dep.	8.40	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	—	5.43	—
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	—	5.58	—	—	—	—	—	6.47	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	8.40	—	—	8.30
Shenzhen ...Arr.	—	—	—	11.08	—	—	8.33	—	—	8.11
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.14	8.01	10.18	10.49	11.09	11.40	3.00	4.17	4.44	5.52
Shenzhen ...Arr.	7.21	8.08	10.25	10.54	—	—	11.47	3.07	4.34	4.52
Fanning ...Dep.	7.28	8.15	10.32	—	—	—	11.51	3.12	4.38	4.56
Tai-po Market ...Dep.	7.35	8.22	10.39	—	—	—	12.02	3.23	4.48	5.06
Tai-po ...Dep.	7.40	8.27	10.43	11.06	—	—	12.07	3.28	4.53	5.10
Shenzhen ...Dep.	7.53	8.40	10.55	—	—	—	12.20	3.39	4.58	5.23
Shenzhen ...Arr.	8.07	8.53	11.03	—	—	—	12.33	3.51	5.08	5.35
Yau-nan ...Dep.	8.13	8.58	11.11	11.31	11.49	12.28	3.57	5.14	5.41	6.47
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.13	8.58	11.11	11.31	11.49	12.28	3.57	5.14	5.41	6.47

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	8.15	10.15	—	—	—	8.15	—	—	—
Shenzhen ...Arr.	8.40	—	11.10	—	—	—	7.10	—	—	—
Shenzhen ...Dep.	8.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fanning ...Arr.	7.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Our London Letter.

THREAT TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

A COMEDY OF RED TAPE.

KING EDWARD AND A NOTED
JOURNALIST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 20th.
There is considerable amusement
over the solemn intimation from
the United States authorities to
the aeronautical powers in France
that any airplane crossing the At-
lantic "must carry with him a
health certificate in due form."
The popular opinion here is that
as a comedy of red tape this would
be very hard to beat. It suggests
a picture of America's fear that
some mental or physical wreck may
jump into an aeroplane, succeed in
piloting it across the 3,000 miles
of Atlantic Ocean, and land in
"God's own country" as an un-
desirable emigrant!

One of the London papers makes
an amusing reference to the Ameri-
can edict, and sarcastically re-
marks that probably the best reply
would be for any successful
aspirant to carry a health certifi-
cate and to insist on undergoing
all the usual Ellis Island formal-
ties before he allows the impatient-
ly surging crowds to welcome him.
An airman who was asked for his
opinion as to this, says he refuses
in advance, and is "perfectly will-
ing to be fined by the American au-
thorities, provided they do not
keep me seven years without know-
ing my fate."—a sly allusion to the
notorious Sacco and Vanzetti affair.

Famous Indian Prince.

An interesting and very welcome
visitor to London at the moment is
the Jam Sahib of Nawanganar, bet-
ter known to the man in the street
and the lover of cricket as Prince
Ranjitsinhji. His Highness is
paying his annual visit to this
country, of which he is extremely
fond, but his stay will be short,
as he is to be the host of Lord Ir-
win, the Viceroy of India, who is
soon to pay a State call at
Nawanganar, so that "Ranji" must
go home to do the honours.

At present he is enjoying a few
days' salmon fishing at Bal-
lynahinch Castle, in Galway,
where he owns an estate, and is
well-liked by his tenants and Irish
neighbours. The Prince has
bought a fine yacht which has been
christened the *Star of India*, and
it is being fitted out at Southamp-
ton.

A Notable Journalist.

A well known figure in Fleet
Street journalism, who was practi-
cally unknown to the public, has
passed away in the person of Mr.
George Smith of the Press Association.
His special job was to at-
tend State functions and generally
to record the doings of Royalty,
and he did this with tact and dis-
cretion for thirty-three years. He
was an amiable personality, with
a fund of good stories about the
illustrious personages he had met
in the course of his career.
He used to relate how King Ed-
ward when Prince of Wales once
helped him with a report. The
Prince had returned from one of
his Empire tours to St. James's
Palace. Mr. Smith was in the
crowd to see the Prince drive up,
but because of the cheering and the
excitement he could not hear the
Prince's words in reply to the wel-
come. Later Smith contrived to
see His Royal Highness, who knew
him, and explained the position.
Thereupon the Prince dictated a
neat little speech, and asked with
a smile, "Will that do?"

On another occasion after the
Prince had become King Edward
the Seventh he was presenting
colours to a regiment on the Horse
Guards Parade, and none of the
reporters could get near enough to
hear a word of what he said.
(Continued on next Column.)

BATH NIGHT IN SHANGHAI.

WESTERN SATURDAY CUSTOM TAKES ON.

APPRECIATED SETTLEMENT INSTITUTION.

From time immemorial Saturday
night has been associated with two
things among certain family folk—
the weekly bath and the "pictures."
In addition to the many other
Western practices adopted by the
Chinese at least the former seems
to have obtained a good grip upon
the Shanghai native population,
and a visit on a Saturday evening
to any of the local bath-houses will
always be rewarded by the sight of
a display of vigorous personal
ablation which to the stranger
would suggest a class of English
Channel hopefuls practising how
to grab a slice of the ocean for
themselves now that the rush for
the Continental swim has reach-
ed such proportions.

The popular function of Satur-
day night bathing is along com-
munity lines among the Chinese
who make use of the public bath-
houses.

Well-to-do Chinese, or at least
better-to-do than those referred to,
have the advantage of private bath-
rooms in their own homes with all
the modern conveniences, hot and
cold water, shower baths, etc. But
for the great mass of unwashed,
the huge bath-houses situated in
the heart of the International
Settlement must suffice. Like the
tea-house it has become an institu-
tion and is fast growing in popu-
larity. Thousands make use of
them nightly, but for some reason
—perhaps because of the expense
or just because more frequent visits
do not seem necessary—Saturday
night holds popular sway and a
booming business is done.
Another thing China has to thank
the West for—Shanghai Times.

JAPAN TO ERADICATE LEPERS, LUNATICS.

Tokyo, Sept. 3rd.
With a view completely to ex-
terminating lepers and lunatics in
this country from a racial, social,
and sanitary point of view, the
Home Office is planning to enact
a law compelling such patients to
undergo an operation and not allow-
ing one who has not undergone
such an operation to marry. The
Home Office authorities are now
making investigations for this pur-
pose.—Yuh.

Smith wrote out a speech which he
thought might be what the King
would say on such an occasion, and
later asked Lord Knollys to sub-
mit it to his Royal master. Lord
Knollys brought it back in due
course, with the message that the
King thought it was nice, but he
had made some alterations. These
alterations were in the King's
hand, written with a green lead
pencil, and the original "copy"
as submitted by King Edward was
one of Smith's cherished mementoes.
The incident is an example
of his late Majesty's characteristic
good nature.

Controversy has been aroused
here over the decision of the Inter-
national Olympic Games Commit-
tee to permit football players tak-
ing part in next year's Olympic
games at Amsterdam to receive
payment for what is called
"broken time"—that is, for time,
and consequently wages, lost while
playing in matches.
The proposed departure is a
direct contravention of the rules
of the Olympic games in existence
which forbid an athlete from re-
ceiving remuneration or compensa-
tion for loss of salary.
The opinion here is, practically
unanimous that this is the thin end
of the wedge of professionalism in
sport of all kinds, and there is a
determination to resist it. Pay-
ment in such circumstances is
against the British tradition. All
the leading sporting men in the
country declare that the amateur
status in sport as it has been
hitherto maintained must be up-
held. There is a possibility, there-
fore, that Great Britain may not
take part in the Olympic games in
1928.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Club de
Recreation v. "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.),
Happy Valley Diamond, 5.15 p.m.
Football: K.O.S.B. v. South
China Senior XI, Sookunpoo
ground, 5.30 p.m.
Ping Pong League: Hop Yung Club
v. C.A.A. (Y.M.C.A.).
After dinner dance at Lee Gar-
dens.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:
"Cheer O": Concert, 7.30 p.m.;
"Better Ole": Whist Drive, 7
p.m.
Oriental Strolling Players open
at Lee Theatre, 9.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "A Society
Scandal."
World Theatre: "Wild Oats
Lane."
Star Theatre: "Seven Keys to
Baldpate."
Principal Mails: Inward: U.S.A.,
etc. (Shing Maru and Pre-
sident Lincoln). Outward: Aus-
tralia, New Zealand, etc. (Tai-
ping), 10.30 a.m.; Manila (Pre-
sident Lincoln), 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m. and King
Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Water Polo League: K.O.S.B. v.
K.B.S.F.P.A. v. V.R.C. "A" v.
K.B.S.F.P.A. "A."
Ping Pong League: W.Y.O.B.U. v.
T. Institute (C.C.Y.M.S.).
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:
"Cheer O": Whist Drive, 7.15
p.m.; "Better Ole": Sing-Song,
7 p.m.; Grand Concert, City Hall,
8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "A Society
Scandal."
World Theatre: "Wild Oats
Lane."
Star Theatre: "Seven Keys to
Baldpate."
Principal Mails: Outward: U.S.A.,
Canada, America, etc. Europe, and
Siberia and via Vancouver, B.C.
(Empress of Asia), 10 a.m.

Thursday.
Legislative Council Meeting (De-
bate on Budget), 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.
H.K. Baseball League: Filipinos
v. "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.), Happy
Valley Diamond, 5.15 p.m.
Rugby Football: H.K. Rugby
Football Club v. Waseda University,
H.K.F.C. ground, Happy
Valley, 5.30 p.m.
Ping Pong League: W.Y. Col-
lege v. C.R.C. (St. Peter's Club).
After dinner dance at Lee Gar-
dens.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:
"Cheer O": Informal Dance, 7
p.m.; "Better Ole": Variety Con-
cert, 7 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "A Kiss for
Cinderella" (Sir James Barrie
Play).
World Theatre: "The Ragman."
(Jackie Coogan).
Star Theatre: "The Golden
Cocoon."
Principal Mails: Inward: Aus-
tralia, etc. (At Maru); Europe and
Siberia (Malwa); Europe and
Siberia (Liangchow). Outward: Europe
via Siberia (Malwa), 5 p.m.

Friday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m. and King
Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Hong Kong Baseball League:
"Dragons" (S.C.A.A.) v. "Tigers"
(S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Dia-
mond, 5.15 p.m.
46th Annual general meeting
H.K. St. Andrew's Society, City
Hall, 5.45 p.m.
Ping Pong League: H.K. Univer-
sity v. C.C.Y.M.S. (Y.M.C.A.).
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.:
"Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.
Forbes Russell Comedy Company
present "The Last of Mrs. Chey-
ney" Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "A Kiss for
Cinderella" (Sir James Barrie
Play).
World Theatre: "The Ragman."
(Jackie Coogan).
Star Theatre: "The Golden
Cocoon."
Saturday.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
2nd. Interport Trial Match.
Craigengower C.C. green.
Hong Kong Baseball League:
Filipinos v. H.K.B.C., Happy
Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.
Ping Pong League: W.Y.O.B.U.
v. Y.M.C.A. (S.C.A.A.).
Dinner Dances at King Edward
Hotel.
Carnival Dinner Dance, Repulse
Bay Hotel (Whitey Smith's Jazz
Band).
"Revelers" Concert Party at
Kowloon Football Club.

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[61]



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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

STORY OF SUN CHUAN FANG'S DEFEAT.

RASH ATTEMPT TO FORCE YANGTSZE REPELLED.

NATIONALISTS PREPARING A BIG COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY FIGHTING AND MANY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

SOME REASONS FOR THE NORTHERN FAILURE.

Shanghai papers now to hand give fuller details of the rout of Sun Chuan Fang's Army which is supposed to be concentrated at Chuchow, but according to the latest news is still retreating. Marshal Chang Tso Lin repeatedly urged caution but Sun thought he knew better. He relied on certain Southern leaders joining him, but they held aloof. Another report of his attempted suicide has been circulated, but no doubt this tough old fighter will crop up again.

Prisoners captured from his army are described as half starved, ill-equipped and glad to be in the hands of their captors. All prisoners of war are so described.

SUN RETREATS TO CHUCHOW.

HUGE LOSSES.

SHANGHAI, September 3rd.
Confirmation of the report of the reoccupation of Pukow by the Southern forces has been received. Marshal Sun Chuan Fang's forces, or what little remained of them, have retreated along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway towards Chuchow, a point between Pukow and Pengpu.

Northern Rout.

The forces sent across the Yangtze to re-occupy Pukow was under the command of General Li Tsung Jen, commander of the 7th Nationalist Army. The movement synchronized with two Bank movements carried out by Generals Pei Chung Hsi and Ho Yin Ching. These troops almost completely routed the Northerners who fled up the line, leaving a large supply of munitions behind which was seized by the Southerners.

A rough estimate of the losses sustained by Marshal Sun Chuan Fang in his futile efforts to drive the Nationalists out of Nanking is 20,000 killed and wounded and approximately 10,000 taken prisoner. In addition, he lost huge quantities of rifles and ammunition and not a few pieces of artillery.

Wuhan forces continue to advance eastwards in the direction of Pengpu in the hope of cutting off Marshal Sun from his base in Shantung. A large force of Wuhanites is reported to be marching overland towards Pengpu from Anking.

NATIONALISTS PREPARING BIG OFFENSIVE.

WUHAN ARMY ADVANCING ON PENGPU.

SHANGHAI, September 4th.
Firmly entrenched in the re-occupied city of Pukow, the Nationalist forces yesterday temporarily ceased their onslaught against the retreating forces of Sun Chuan Fang and were waiting for the expected attack on Pengpu by the Wuhan army, which has been steadily advancing toward that city.

In the meantime the Nationalist army is reported to be gathering strength for a united attack on the defeated Northerners north of the Yangtze River. By this move the Nationalists hope to drive the Northerners before them and to continue their advance, which was markedly successful until they were checked recently and Pukow and other fallen cities re-captured by the army under Sun Chuan Fang. It is pointed out that the Nationalist army is in possession of enough boats to ferry a large body of troops across the river and that the 14th Nationalist army, aided by other units, will shortly cross the river en bloc for a massed attack upon the Northerners. It is the plan of the Wuhan army to encircle the Northerners who are in possession of the territory between Hsuehchow and Pengpu, on the Tsinpu line, and to join forces with the Nanking army which will advance from the north in an effort to cut off and surround the army of Sun Chuan Fang.

Sun Concentrating.

Sun's defeated forces are reported to be concentrating at Chuchow, where it is expected a desperate stand will be made against the oncoming Wuhan and Nanking armies. Pengpu, a strategic point, is the present objective of the Wuhan army and a Nationalist circles it is said its capture by the Southerners is but a matter of a few days. Reports that the Wuhan army had reached Pengpu yesterday could not be confirmed.

(Continued on next Column.)

REASONS FOR SUN'S FAILURE.

EXPECTED CERTAIN SOUTHERN LEADERS TO JOIN HIM.

ACTED CONTRARY TO INSTRUCTIONS.

PEKING, September 4th.
It is generally believed here that Marshal Sun Chuan Fang's bold effort to capture Nanking and Shanghai came very near success and that his failure was due, partly, to certain doubtful Southern leaders not joining him as he had had reason to expect them to do, and, partly, to the threat to his communications from Anhui. Sun has now withdrawn from Pukow to Pengpu. During the fighting very few reinforcements reached him from the North. This is hardly surprising in view of the fact that he was acting contrary to instructions in attempting to cross the Yangtze.

Chihli-Shantung troops are now hastening to Pengpu to safeguard the Tientsin-Pukow line. Marshal Chang Tsung Chang himself left Peking for Pengpu this morning.

Retreat To Pengpu.

The Chinese military tide ebbed strongly northward during the week-end. Marshal Sun Chuan Fang, former overlord of the five south-eastern provinces and Shanghai, who made such a bold bid for re-possession of his former lucrative territory and twice knocked at the gates of Nanking with the small force which succeeded in making the crossing of the Yangtze only to be repulsed with enormous losses on each occasion, was last reported retreating rapidly in the direction of Pengpu accompanied by the remnants of his Northern army. Retreat is proceeding as rapidly as his advance three weeks ago and as fast as he is retreating the Nationalist forces are following him, collecting stray war prizes and prisoners en route and generally writing an ignominious end to what the Marshal's backers warned him would be a fruitless venture.

At noon on Saturday, Chinese report states the Nationalist 1st, 7th and 14th armies left Shaikwan, or the Nanking Bund, for Pukow. Efforts to save a Shantung invasion at the hands of these forces are being made by the Chihli-Shantung army, a message from Peking states, and the Shantung warlord, Chang Tsung Chang, is said to have left for Pengpu in person to direct the defence measures.

Aeroplane Attack.

Locally, the only event of any interest connected with the military situation is the account given of a Northern aeroplane which dropped several bombs at Lughwa and flew away within a few minutes giving an opportunity to anybody definitely to identify the machine, with the result that even the Chinese military authorities are still speculating as to its origin and nature.

During the past week of fighting both sides suffered heavy losses. The Nationalists claim the Northern dead and wounded to be in the neighbourhood of 40,000 men. At the same time the Nationalists admit their own dead to be more than 2,000.

More Northern prisoners of war arrived in Shanghai yesterday at the North Station and were immediately sent to various prison camps. The majority of the prisoners arriving here appeared underfed, poorly clothed and only fairly well equipped. They seemed quite satisfied to be under Southern control and probably will soon be fighting in the ranks of the Nationalist army.

THE END OF SUN'S CAREER?

Marshal Sun Chuan Fang and his remnant of soldiers are reported to have retreated as far as Ching Kiang Pu, off Yangchow, as a result of the heavy reverses sustained at Luntang. It is generally believed that the past defeat marked the end of the Marshal's career, inasmuch as he was deprived of the best units in his army and most of his arms and ammunition. The attacking Nationalist forces, encouraged by their singular victory at the battle of Luntang, have doubled their valour, and went across the river.

JAPANESE GUNBOATS AND SUN'S ARMY.

A DENIAL.

In an official communication to the local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese Consul-General denies that two Japanese gunboats were stationed at Kiang-schow and were being used by troops of Sun Chuan Fang as a means of communication and shelter, as was asserted by the Nationalist authorities, according to the *Kuo Min News Agency*.

On August 30th it was reported that two Japanese gunboats were authorized at the city, off Pukow, and were being utilized by Sun's forces in their attempts to cross the river. The *Kuo Min* despatch states that the Chinese authorities were informed that one of the boats was a Japanese gunboat, while the other was merely a pontoon which was used by the Japanese Consul in Nanking as a refuge from the frigate. It is further claimed that the Chinese authorities were assured that the presence of the two boats was prompted by no other motive.

It was learned that the local Japanese Consulate has made a strong protest to Mr. Quo Tai Chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, against the firing directed at Japanese steamers by the Nationalist forces on the Yangtze river. The warning is issued that Japan will take drastic action if the act is repeated.

During the month of August, it is a set forth, Japanese steamers on the Yangtze were fired on no less than nine times by Nationalist soldiers. In one instance, August 26th, both Nationalist and Northerners are reported to have fired on the Japanese steamer *Delux Zan Jarn*. Other Japanese vessels fired on were the *Taipei Maru*, *Yokoyama Maru*, *Mikawa Maru* and *Kanada Maru*. Some of these ships are reported to have been fired on several times.

HONG KONG IMPORTS.

PRICES CURRENT & MARKET REPORT.

BY HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The fortnightly prices current and market report, published by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, dealing with imports, states:—

COTTON PIECE GOODS AND FANCY COTTON GOODS.—There is very little enquiry about, and we have no sales of any, description to report. Since our last issue Mid. Amer. "Spot" has advanced 122 points and was quoted yesterday 12,200. Whist Eg. Sakel, is 60 points higher and is quoted 50,400. per lb.

COTTON YARN.—Since our last report our market has ruled very firm. Only a small business has been put through at an advance rate of 26 to 28 per bale. Quotations are purely nominal: No. 10s at \$170 to \$195, No. 12s at \$175 to \$180, No. 16s at \$195 to \$200, No. 20s at \$200 to \$210. Arrivals nil. Shipments 900 bales. Sales 200 bales. Unsold stocks 3,200 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales.

WOOLLEN.—Some enquiry for wool, venetians, lastings and overcoatings but very small bookings on account of firmer prices at Home and the drop in Exchange.

RAW COTTON.—Nothing doing. METALS.—Local prices remain much the same as last circular. Small quantities of wire nails have been booked at very low prices. The 13-3 in. specification, has been done as low as at \$7.55 per picul. Dealers are still holding off, and any business booked is of the hand to mouth nature.

FROM MARKET REPORT.—Stock: American 300,000 sacks, Canadian 110,000 sacks, Australian 20,000 sacks. Market: Very weak, no demand. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.30 to \$4.40 per sack; American Straight, \$3.15 to \$3.45 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.20 to \$3.65 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.45 to \$3.85 per sack; Canadian Cut off, \$3.15 to \$3.25 per sack; Canadian Straight, \$3.10 to \$3.15 per sack; Canadian Mixture, \$2.90 per sack; Canadian End Clear, \$2.90 per sack.

WINDOW GLASS.—Market very quiet. SUGAR.—Market quiet. SALT.—Market quiet. 14,500 bags. Market quiet but prices well maintained.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1927.	
H.K. Bank	\$1,075 buy.
Do. London	\$210 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$200 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & M.	\$230 nom.
Do. O.	\$130 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$230 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$208 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$590 sel.
China Underwriters	\$14 nom.
North China Ins.	\$14 nom.
Union Insurance	\$293 sel.
Yangtze Insurance	\$141 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$400 sel.
Douglases	\$33 buy.
Steamboats	\$21 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$110 buy.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$43 buy.
Shanghai Exploration	\$24 buy.
Star Ferries	\$54.80 buy.
Waterboats	\$17 nom.
China Sugars	\$15 nom.
Malayan Sugars	\$31 sel.
Benquet	\$1.70 nom.
Kailash Mining A.	\$49 buy.
Langkai (combined)	\$14.17 buy.
Do. (single)	\$14.35 buy.
S. S. Exploration	\$14.35 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$14.64 buy.
Rails	\$4 buy.
Tonghai Mines	\$19.3 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$5 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$114 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$33 nom.
Hongkong	\$143 buy.
New Engineering	\$14.92 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$14.92 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$18 nom.
H.K. Lands	\$354 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	\$6 nom.
H.K. Territorials	\$14 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$124 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$68 buy.
Barral Lands	\$14 nom.
Bwo Cottons	\$7.55 buy.
Oriental	\$14.17 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$14.47 nom.
Do. (new)	\$14.23 nom.
China Busses	\$14.7 nom.
H.K. Tramways	\$20 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	\$14 sel.
Do. (new)	\$14 sel.
Singapore Tractors	\$148 buy.
Taxis	\$1 nom.
Amusements	\$30 nom.
Canton Ice	\$5 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$7 sel.
Do. (old)	\$8.50 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	\$124 buy.
Do. (old)	\$91 nom.
Do. (new)	\$91 nom.
China Providents	\$4 nom.
Constructions	\$11 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$15.30 buy.
Der A Wings	\$3 nom.
H.K. Electrics	\$3.3 nom.
Maro Electrics	\$37 buy.
H.K. Bores (old)	\$10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$5 nom.
Lanz Crawford	\$3 sel.
Mackintoshes	\$22 nom.
Sinceres	\$4 nom.
United Asbestos	\$12 sel.
Watsons (old)	\$11 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$5 sel.
Telephones	\$3.70 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; as—sales; nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1927.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 9/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	—
right	1/11 1/16
Credit, at 6 months sight	2/04
Documentary Bills, at 6 months sight	2/04
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.215
Credit, 4 months sight	1.220
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47
Credit, at 60 days sight	49
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	131
Bank Bills, on demand	131
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	131
Bank Bills, on demand	131
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	79
Bank Bills, 30 days sight	101
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	101
ON MANILA.—On demand	85
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	84
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	115
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	—
ON SAIGON.—On demand	nom.
ON HONGKONG.—On demand	85
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$9.88
Gold Lays 100 fine, per tael	—
TAX SILVER, per oz.	25

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GERMANY'S INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

TO IMPROVE THE TRADE BALANCE.

POSSIBLE INDEPENDENCE OF FOREIGN FOODSTUFFS.

Germany, by intensive agricultural development, is seeking to become independent of foreign foodstuffs. If the country can feed itself the adverse balance of trade can be completely corrected, says an article in the "Financial Times" by Mr. G. H. Morrison.

Anyone venturing nowadays to comment in Germany on the apparent prosperity of the country is suspected of trying to make out a case for the feasibility of the Dawes Plan. Immediately he finds every one on the defensive, and the most eloquent argument used against him is the figure about Germany's foreign trade. Everyone knows that reparations can only be paid out of the surplus of export over import.

If Germany still, as before the war, was an export country, the dividends and interest each year would provide corresponding "invisible" exports in Germany's favour. But all of these foreign investments were confiscated. Hence the figures about foreign trade today indicate more nearly than formerly the true state of Germany's balance of payments to foreign countries.

Now, since 1st January, 1927, Germany's total imports were valued at 1,000 million marks—275,000,000 more than the exports. Quite apart from the question of reparations, this deficit involves a serious problem. Germany has borrowed abroad very heavily in the last few years, and the payment of interest instalment and amortisation has to be effected.

This problem has brought German agriculture right into the foreground of consideration. Germany imports every year over 3,000 million marks' worth of foodstuffs from abroad. The present monthly rate of trade deficit, the yearly import of food is almost exactly equal to the total trade deficit for the year. In other words, if Germany could suddenly stop importing all food, and everything else remained as at present, there would be no trade deficit.

It is, however, seriously contended by many experts that there is no inherent reason why this should not actually occur. All the food Germany needs might, they claim, be produced on German soil. At the fifty-seventh annual conference of the German Agricultural Council, held last month in Stuttgart, and attended by Dr. Schiele, Minister for Agriculture, means by which this can be brought about were discussed at length.

Industrialists' Support.

These proposals received support from quite an unexpected quarter. At the last annual meeting of the German Iron and Steel Industrialists various speakers opened their speeches by emphasising the opinion that agriculture was entitled to the same public interest and attention that industry claimed and got.

If these two great producing classes have lived in bitter hostility, and in the struggle agriculture has usually suffered. Now, however, it is recognised that, to revive the consuming capacity of the home market for industrial products, it is imperative to revitalise agriculture.

Another political aspect of the matter is that, in the event of another war in Europe—even one in which Germany remains neutral—Germany must be able to feed itself without outside assistance. Just as Holland, and even Denmark, suffered great shortage of food during the world war owing to the blockade, the same thing might easily happen again to an unprepared Germany.

That Germany actually might feed herself at no very distant date is now frequently asserted; and recently Graf Kalkreuth, President of the Reichslandbund—German Land League—supported this statement with definite and convincing figures. He pointed out that in 1925—the most recent year for which statistics are complete—Germany's production of rye and wheat together was 114.34 million double-centners (dz). (10 dz equal one ton). Deducting the amount reserved seed the German grain and bread grain amounted to 113.33 dz. Taking the population of Germany as 63.59 millions, the amount per head works out at 178.2 kilograms.

Production of Grain.

Before the war, the consumption of bread per head was 167.1 kilograms. Since it may be assumed that no more bread per head is eaten to-day than before the war, the production of grain in 1925-6 was already above the needs of the population.

The reason why so much grain had still to be imported is that popular taste has changed since the war, and white bread is preferred to black, so that no less than 17.82 million dz of wheat flour were imported, while rye and rye-flour was being exported, and a great deal even being used for feeding pigs and cattle. But, by returning to the use of black bread in time of emergency, Germany might be able, on present production, to feed the entire population, as far as grain is concerned.

This was the first year since the war, however, that the harvest had been high enough to assure this. Naturally, the 3,000 million marks' worth of food imported by Germany consists of various other things, such as meat, eggs, butter, bacon, fish and poultry. It would lead too far to show here that there are also quite feasible possibilities of producing enough of these foodstuffs also on German soil.

Whether Germany will succeed within a short space of time in feeding herself, and thereby solving the pressing problem of the negative balance of trade, depends entirely upon whether to put it plainly, farming can be made to pay, especially in the case of the small man. At the present time, it is extremely difficult for most small farmers in Germany to make ends meet. As long as this remains so, it will be impracticable to carry out any of the proposed schemes for the colonisation and fertilisation of moorlands. But whether farming can be made to pay for the small man is a matter which the German Chemical Trust claims it has to all intents and purposes solved—at least technically.

The Use of Fertilisers.

The soil in Germany is for the most part very unproductive. Productivity depends essentially on the right use of fertilisers. Hence one reason why the manufacturer of fixed atmospheric nitrogen has been pushed on with such tireless enterprise. The Germans, to describe this development, have coined the phrase "bread from the air." Someone said recently, "Bread is not only grown on the open fields nowadays, but also in the Leuna works."

Hence, again, the reason why the I. G. Farbenindustrie bought up the Piesteritz hydro-electric works—where nitrogen fixation costs too much—and converted them for making phosphoric acid from Thomas meal from the blast furnaces of German steel works. Hence the friendly approach towards the Potash Trust, in order that a common policy might be evolved for supplying farmers with mixtures of nitrogen, potash and phosphorus in the ideal proportions. The result was Nitrophoska.

How thorough the plans of the I. G. Farbenindustrie must be may be gauged from the fact that the Trust has a number of experimental farms for the breeding of prize seed. At the foot of the Harz mountains are also a number of concrete enclosures in the same work, the plan being by continuous selection and judicious plant breeding to evolve seed sorts that will tend to produce the maximum crop per acre.

Finally, research is being concentrated on the production of new machinery, such as farm tractors and transport lorries, windmills for making electrical current and devices for crop drying, so that losses through wet weather may be averted. It is to the success of these various efforts that Germany has succeeded in recovering so rapidly in the production of home-grown foodstuffs.

Nothing more than a beginning has been made, however. One of the chief obstacles to rapid success is the difficulty of financing the farmer. Money is at present too dear. The farmer needs to borrow for long terms till his harvest is sold. The depreciation of the currency soon after the war swallowed up all working capital.

As soon as the farmer was paid for his crops, during that period, he was forced to spend the proceeds, mostly on luxuries, because the money depreciated immediately in his hand. But after the mark was stabilised the depreciated mortgages were revalued to the amount of 25 per cent, and constitute now a crushing burden. The lending class had, however, lost 75 per cent of their capital, and that is the working capital that is still missing. Until quite recently money was so enormously dear that no farmer could afford to borrow.

Financing The Farmer.

It is true that, by means of issuing gold mark bonds, considerable sums have been raised at moderate rates of interest, but more generous support from the Government, by which interest might be reduced to about 4 per cent, is necessary and has already tentatively been promised.

One thing that makes it easy for any German Government to give active help is the effect that stimulated production has on unemployment, which costs the Government vast sums every year. If farming is made to pay and production is increased more hands will be needed on the land.

All recent processes of industrial rationalisation of the last year or two—for instance, the mass production of motor-cars by the serial

WHY GERMANY LOST THE MARNE.

MOLTKE AND OTHERS SICK MEN.

INGENIOUS SWISS EXPLANATION.

BERLIN. Everyone knows the theories that Napoleon failed to win Borodino because he had a cold, and lost Waterloo because he had a fit. The Germans have eagerly clutched at a similar pathological explanation of their defeat at the Marne, propounded by a Swiss officer, Lieut.-Colonel Buehler, and his conclusions are now furnished with corroborative detail by ex-Staff Surgeon-General Roehs in an article in the "Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift."

This theory ascribes the German failure on the Marne to the morbidity of four chronic invalids—Moltke, Buelow, Lauenstein, and Hentsch—all of whom have since succumbed to their ailments. "De mortuis nil nisi bonum" has its counterpart in "Les absents ont toujours tort."

Moltke is described as "a peevish, nebulous, sentimental soul," with a decided tendency to mysticism. "Wallenstein," we are told, "was under the influence of his Seni (an Italian astrologer), and Moltke was under that of a phantasmagorian like Rudolf Steiner." The world war caught Moltke at Carlsbad, where he was vainly seeking relief from arterio-sclerosis, which carried him off a few months later. He entered upon his stuporous and unprecedented task crippled by chronic degeneration of the muscles of the heart and inflammation of the cardiac valves. A really sick man, he dallied nearly 800 miles behind the front, where he let the moment for vigorous decision slip by while his adversary, Joffre, together with his staff, had his headquarters with the fighting-army.

Stomach Ache.

The next link in this hypothetical chain of disaster is Lieut.-Colonel Hentsch, "Moltke's man of confidence," who was sent to the front with almost unlimited authority to interfere with the tactical arrangements there. In the spring of that year, we learn, he had often sat at his desk in the General Staff at Berlin with legs crossed and arms pressed against his aching abdomen, and had given orders that no one was to be admitted, since he was once plagued by one of his frequent attacks of biliary colic. Though an industrious, highly cultured, and ready-witted officer, he was undoubtedly a "bilious subject," and his temperament was "fundamentally pessimistic."

Von Buelow And His Chief-of-Staff. Hentsch's fateful mission took him on the evening of September 8th to Von Buelow. The commander of the Second Army had admittedly been one of the ablest officers in Germany, but he, too, suffered from arterio-sclerosis, and "his premature ageing had already attracted general attention." Among other senile symptoms from which he suffered was extreme deafness, and this, says Roehs, made him more or less suspicious. At a critical juncture "he could see nothing but a threatening gap in his right flank."

When Hentsch reached the headquarters of the Second Army, Buelow's Chief of Staff, Lauenstein, was actually ill in bed, and "only through stimulants was it possible for him to overcome his sharp heart attacks." From his captaincy days Lauenstein had suffered from Graves' disease, which had manifested itself mainly in disorders of the cardiac tubes. This ailment "had been considerably aggravated by the excitement and exertions of the campaign," and "disposed him to pessimism," so that the "precise fulfilment of his responsible functions was quite out of the question."

"With these two," concludes Roehs, "Hentsch, the bilious pessimist, decided on the unhappy retreat."

system—owe their chief economy to the saving of labour. Hence one cause of the increase of unemployment. It is true that a great proportion of these unemployed industrial workers cannot be transferred at once to the land, but, at any rate, young people now growing up can be induced to learn farming instead of work in the towns is not available.

Lastly, the Government is forced to consider the advisability of giving the German farmer higher Customs tariff protection. This is one of the oldest bones of contention in German politics. The Socialists stick to the duty-free "cheap food" slogan. The Nationalists wave the "war peril" banner. Industrialists want cheap food so that wages may be kept low, but recently it has begun to be clear to them that a great many foreign markets will remain shut against German imports, so that German industry must turn its attention to reviving the buying power of the home market, and must consider agreeing to the protection of the farmer against foreign competition.

It seems as if the upshot of the attempt to put the Dawes Plan into execution will be that Germany in the end will convert itself into an entirely self-fed and self-contained national unit.

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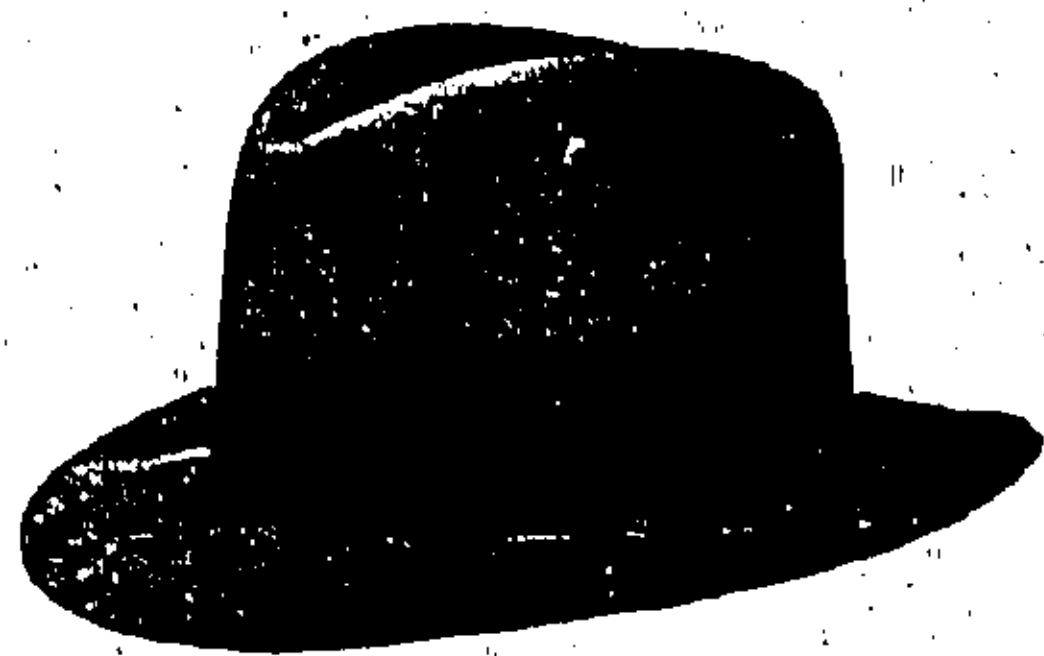
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Specially indicated in all cases of anaemia, weakness caused by over-work, after effects of influenza or other diseases.

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Sincere Co. Wing On Co.
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[A.P.B.]

GOOD NEWS for Motor Car Buyers!

A cable has been received from the Manufacturers that the price of Hong Kong's most popular car

The Austin Seven

has been reduced by

£10.

Why wait?
Enjoy Austin
Ownership NOW

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

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[A.P.B.]

MACAO AFTER THE STORM.

HONG KONG VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

NEW BUILDINGS.

[SPECIAL TO THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS"]

The usual diversions and the large gathering of passengers on the weather deck and the spacious saloon of the *Lungshan* on her return from the maiden trip on Sunday were testimony of the popularity of the larger boats for Sunday excursions. To the immense satisfaction of the large number of excursionists on board Chief Engineer Xavier was responsible for accomplishing the morning trip to Macao just within three hours from wharf to wharf. The *Lungshan* left Macao at the convenient hour of 6 p.m. and berthed alongside the "Wing Lok" wharf shortly after 9 p.m.

If one little grouse is permitted it is in the matter of the increased prices demanded aboard. Two outstanding instances call for notice. It is remarked that \$1 was charged for a pack of Rambler playing cards when formerly the price was only 70 cents. The latter figure was high enough in all conscience when the same cards are retailed at 40 cents a packet in Hong Kong. The dinner fare has also gone up. From the old rate of \$2.25 each yesterday, H.C.L. agitators please note for your next campaign.

Round of Macao.

The six hours' stay at Macao gave ample time for everything. There were a few who doubtfully enjoyed a "flatter" and returned with their purses rather lighter than heavier. Others found time to call on relatives and friends, and quite a number, notably a party of young French officers from a gunboat in Hong Kong, saw Macao for the first time and returned on board with copies of the excellent handbook provided by the publicity department of the Macao Government.

Within a single cool hour in the afternoon a good deal of ground could be covered in an interesting drive over Macao. It is then that the extent of the damage inflicted by the typhoon of the 26th August can be fully appreciated. The seawall boundary of the race course was the principal sufferer. At least twenty breaches were made by the combined effect of wind and waves, and it will be many months before the expensive repairs are completed. The surface of the once popular drive for motorists round the race track has been washed away, so that the road has been rendered impassable for motor traffic. The Race Club stables stood well, but the roof of the public stand has been completely blown away. The structure which is of reinforced concrete withstood the fury of the gale. Derelict parts of the Governor's private stand have been recovered and the stand itself is in course of reconstruction. The officials' and jockeys' building is intact. The judge's box is being enlarged. In places retaining walls overlooking the headquarters of the Netherlands Harbour Works Co. have given way. It is in the bunding of the new reclaimed area on the shore side of the New Harbour that the worst damage has been done. Here and there the rubble wall has been washed away, leaving much to be done to repair the broken masonry. Notwithstanding that three weeks have already passed since the typhoon, owing to the total absence of all drainage within the reclamation a good portion of it remains water logged. On the seawall a motor lorry lies *hors de combat*, having sunk in the sudden ground.

The Public Gardens.

A large portion of the public gardens at San Francisco has now been added to the public roadway. The northern end of it has been sliced out to provide a road for a one-way motor-traffic, and thus it is that in this utilitarian age beauty must make way for public utility. Similarly the turf area in front of Government House is now cemented over and a portion of the garden adjoining the Governor's residence has been annexed for road widening.

The Tennis Club.

Lower down the Avenida de Republica the handsome pavilion in its picturesque setting, designed by the Director of Public Works (Sr. Duarte de F. Veiga), struck the visitor as the most recent and prosperous of sporting associations at Macao. There were several hard

courts on which mixed sets were playing. The successful founder of the Tennis Club is Mr. Carlos Cabral, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, a leading social light of Macao, since transferred to Pakhoi where he is now the Acting Commissioner.

"Santa Sancha."

The famous summer residence of late Baron de Cerral, known as "Santa Sancha," which later came into the ownership of a British merchant at Canton, Mr. Herbert Dent, has since been acquired by the Portuguese Government. It is now the Governor's summer residence. No more beautiful spot in Macao's quiet retreat could have been chosen for His Excellency and family. "Santa Sancha" overlooks Bishop's Bay, commonly known to the Macauese as "Tanque Mainato"—or "Laundryman's Pool"—before Bishop's Bay and the foreshore entered into the scheme of reclamation, since completed, and now renamed the Avenida da Republica.

Camoens Grotto.

Not a vestige remains of the ancient ruins of the baronial residence of the late Mr. Lourenco Marques near Camoens Garden. The land was bought by Government in connection with its scheme of public improvements and a symmetrically laid-out garden of Portuguese design replaces grounds once overrun with weeds and shrubs and on which stood pillars and crumbling walls of houses of grandees of the palmy days of Macao. The new garden leads straight up to the famous grotto of Camoens with its bronze statue of Portugal's epic poet, a spot venerated by all with any sense of intellectual or artistic merit.

New Buildings.

Trenches are being dug for the new Post Office building near the old Macao Hotel. When finished this public edifice will rank among the principal buildings in the colony. The postal administration must realise that in a commercial age like the present despatch in delivery is an even greater essential than a palatial structure. As a matter of friendly criticism it might be pointed out to the postal authorities at Macao that a letter arriving by the afternoon boat on Saturday had not been delivered to the addressee at Macao on Sunday afternoon. In the old days the Hong Kong mail was sorted as soon as the steamer arrived at Macao and Hong Kong letters were delivered the same evening.

A new 7-storey building is in course of construction for a Chinese hotel which will be known as the "President Hotel," which will cater for Chinese customers. The "Macao Hotel" on Praia Grande is being renovated, and report has it that Hong Kong Chinese experienced in hotel business have an interest in the new concern. Owing to its central location the Macao Hotel should not lack patronage if properly run, as an hotel should be, for European customers.

Museum and Library.

Mr. Carlos Alves, director of the Port Works, is pursuing his determination to establish a museum and library at Macao. His friends will wish him complete success. It was only last month that Professor Kuroita, of the Tokyo University, visited Macao with an expert staff for certain historical data connected with Japanese intercourse with Macao in the 18th century. Professor Kuroita was greatly disappointed on being told that certain books that were known to exist could not be found. Similarly all traces of certain valuable books of reference in a library at Macao are lost. Professor Kuroita had cast the corner stone of the ruins of St. Paul's Cathedral in the construction of which Japanese masons were employed. Professor Kuroita's photographic staff took a photograph of the famous old painting of Japanese martyrs to be found in the St. Cathedral. He was keen on obtaining also a photograph of a painting of St. Francis Xavier in St. Joseph's Seminary.

A Tea Party.

The *s.s. Lungshan* made her maiden trip to Macao yesterday and to mark the occasion the Governor and Mme. Barbosa were invited to a small tea-party on board by Mr. A. A. Mello, Macao agent for the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. The genial master of the *Lungshan*, Capt. G. H. Madala, took his seat at the head of the table as the host. The Governor and party expressed pleasure at the appearance of the *Lungshan* at Macao for the first time and were favourably impressed by the size and appointment of one of the newest of the Macao Steamboat Co.'s fleet of river steamers. The distinguished visitors left as the Hong Kong excursionists were getting on board for their return journey to Hong Kong.

PHOTOGRAPHY MADE SIMPLE.

NO MORE USELESS NEGATIVES.

AN ATTRACTIVE HANDBOOK.

Many a camera user, even though he be full of enthusiasm, works with the hobgoblin of failure ever at his elbow. In the majority of such cases it is a faulty realisation of the nature of photography that produces the never-ending crop of useless negatives and feeble, disappointing prints. The truth is that photography, although truly an art, has been built up on a scientific foundation, and, for this reason, is continually evolving. As a rule, the unsuccessful photographer is one who refuses to take advantage of the enlightenment brought about by scientific research and improve his working methods accordingly.

If any photographer needs to be convinced of the importance of the influence of science on practical photography, we advise him to get a copy of an attractive little book that has just come into our hands. The title—"Scientific Simplicity in Photography"—will appeal to all thoughtful photographers, and the contents of the booklet can certainly be commended to camera users of all grades of skill and experience.

Photography robbed of all its old bogeys and bugbears is a simple, inexpensive and delightful hobby, and in this booklet the way to the greatest possible simplification of technique is made plain. It shows why the progressive photographer has abandoned the messy and often stale solutions in cumbersome bottles for the up-to-date "Tabloid" Photographic Chemicals, which make always for simplicity, cleanliness and economy. The old-fashioned darkroom is now superseded to a large extent by the modern technique of desensitising, and those who are not well acquainted with this process will doubtless find food for reflection in the details clearly set forth in this booklet. Exposure and development—two most important steps in the production of a good picture—are dealt with at length, and there are numerous tables covering all classes of films and plates. With this guide before him the adventurer along the path that leads to success in photography will escape countless pitfalls and learn how to resist the enticements of many a will o' the wisp.

Although so full of information, this book will be sent, post free, to any reader mentioning this paper and applying to Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 5, Hong Kong Road, Shanghai.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

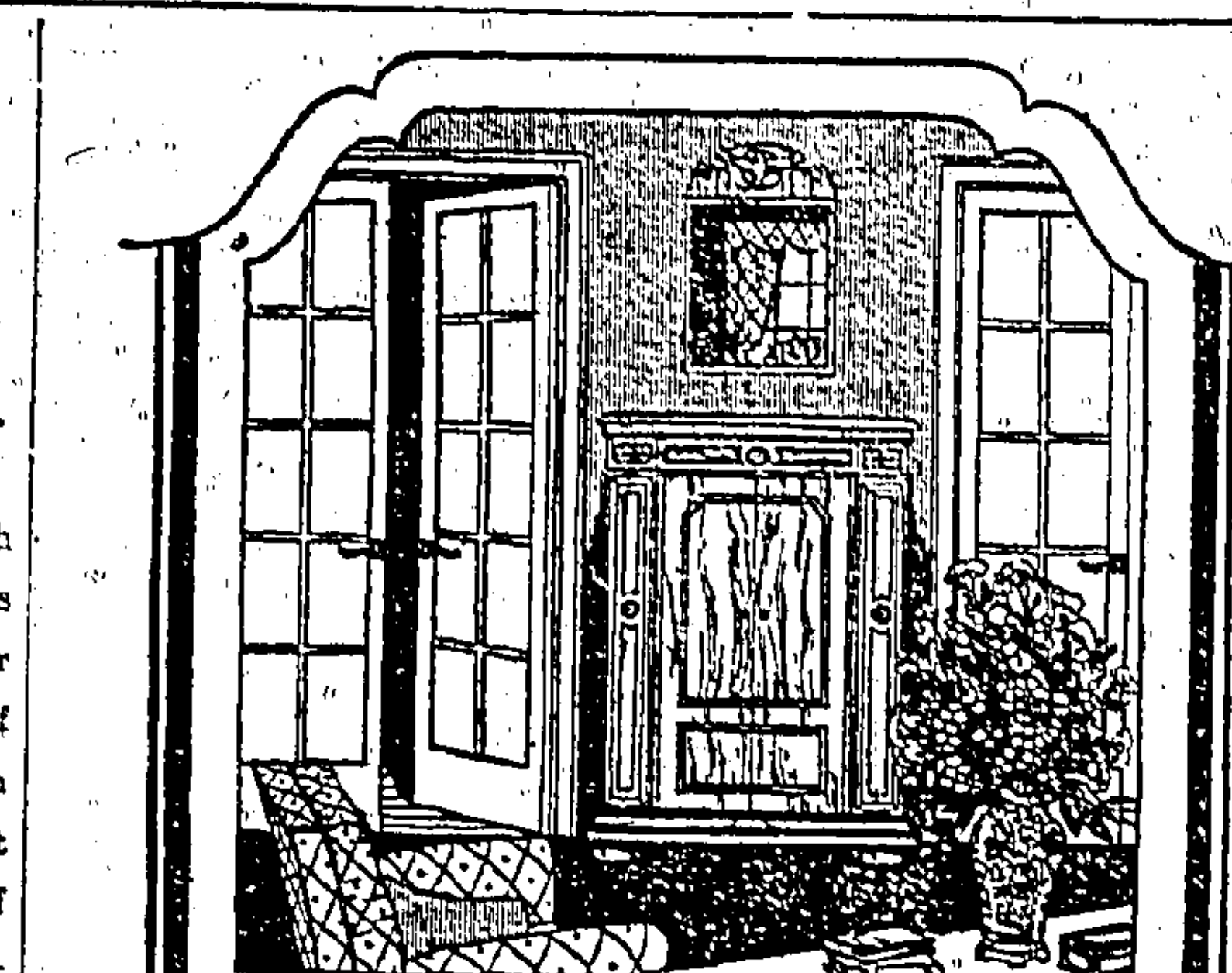
At the 55th half yearly ordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank held at Yokohama on the 10th inst., the statement of accounts presented showed a net profit of yen 15,179,045.45 including yen 6,142,357.00 carried over from last account.

It was resolved to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum (absorbing yen 5,000,000) for the half year ended June 30th, to add to the Reserve Fund yen 4,000,000 and to carry forward yen 6,179,045.45 to the next account.

RUBBER SHARES.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following quotations on rubber shares:—
Allensby \$2.75
Ayer Molets 2.10
Glencaly 2.90
Jimahs 2.30
Malaka Pindas 2.15
Pajams 2.35



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THIS distinguished instrument brings you the great music of yesterday and today. . . . Mighty symphonies interpreted by celebrated organizations. Modern fox-trots and waltzes, played by the leading dance-orchestras of the season. Deathless arias. Popular songs of the moment. . . . all reproduced with absolute fidelity. We will be glad to play your favorite selections. Come in—today!

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FORGERY PLANT SEIZED IN SINGAPORE.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S SMART CAPTURE.

SINGAPORE, Sept. 3rd.
A very important capture was made by Inspector D. W. Dale of the Kandang Kerbau Division on Thursday night. Inspector Dale had arrested a Chinese in Jalan Besar for being in possession of forged Government chandu labels, and subsequent investigations led him to a house in Cross Street, where he found a Chinese in the act of manufacturing forged documents. A heterogeneous collection of forgers' paraphernalia was found on the premises, including cameras, chemicals, inks, dyes and paper. The quantity may be gauged from the fact that it took four lorries to remove.
It is believed that all manner of forgeries, including currency notes, Praser and Neave's labels, chandu bills, and many others, have been emanating from this plant, and great credit is due to Inspector Dale for his smart work in locating it.
In addition to the seizure of the forgery plant, three Chinese were arrested and will duly make their appearance at the Police Court.—*Singapore Free Press.*

NEXT GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES?

GEN. MCINTYRE FAVOURED BY QUEZON.

MANILA, Sept. 10th.
Senate President Quezon, speaking on the floor of the Senate on Friday, strongly endorsed General Frank McIntyre for Governor-Generalship of the Philippines. He declared that General McIntyre is thoroughly conversant with conditions and problems in the islands and could give an efficient and just administration of the Government.
It was authoritatively learned last night that Resident Commissioner Guevara will confer next week with President Coolidge to find out just who the man or men are the President has in mind for Governorship of the Islands. It was declared that local legislative leaders will vigorously oppose the appointment of anybody who is *persona non-grata* to them.
Senate President Quezon said in part:—
"It is not true that we have instructed Resident Commissioner Guevara to recommend anybody for the post of Governor-General of the Philippines unless the President should ask for his opinion on the matter. However, if Mr. Guevara referred to General McIntyre in his statement to the Press, I admit that he would, if appointed, make a good chief executive."

STADIUM FOR KUALA LUMPUR.

The *Malayan Daily Express* understands that the Malayan Agri-horticultural Association have completed the acquisition of the extensive property which belonged to Mr. D. H. Hampshire at the junction of Circular Road and Ampang Road, situated behind the police station. The land has a large frontage and is admirably suited for the purpose for which it has been acquired. The sale of the land now facilitates the much needed and discussed stadium question. The M.A.H.A. will build the stadium and on the stadium Board there will be representatives of both associations. The S.F.A. will play all their cup matches at the stadium and have, for this purpose, bought up all the seats. It is hoped to have everything ready for next year's exhibition and possibly, the S.F.A. cup matches.

WETTEST AUGUST FOR DECADE.

18 CONSECUTIVE DAYS' RAIN IN LONDON.

The English August has been the wettest for ten years. There has been rainfall for 18 consecutive days in London. Reports of serious financial losses have been received from all over the country. Many acres of growing crops have been destroyed.
Parks, commons and beaches at thronged seaside resorts are deserted and some county cricket clubs are apprehensive of their future financially.

FRENCH FINANCIAL POLICY.

LARGE INCREASE OF REVENUE.

PARIS.
The revenue returns for the month of July in France afford a striking proof of the success of M. Poincare's financial policy, for taking into account only normal and permanent classes of income, they amount to 4,730,157,000 francs, which represent an increase of over 1,407,000 francs, as compared with July of last year.
For the first seven months of the year the normal revenue has amounted to \$2,611,041,000 francs, which is nearly 6,000,000,000 more than for the corresponding period of last year, and represents a surplus of over 1,033,000,000 francs on the previous estimate.

DECOLLETE GIRLS THRASHED.

PURITAN WOMEN OF AUSTRIAN VILLAGE.

VIENNA, Aug. 14th.
The women folk of a local village armed with large bunches of nettles thrashed a party of young and pretty Viennese girls who were holidaying. The girls were promenading in abbreviated bathing costumes. Passers-by rescued the girls, some of whom, being painfully injured, were sent to hospital.

KUOMINTANG LEFT WING.

RETURNING TO OFFICE IN CANTON.

SEVERAL GIRLS EXECUTED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Several friends and relatives of Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chairman of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, supporting the Hankow faction of the Party, received appointments to offices in Canton last week, and this may be taken as the beginning of the return to power in Canton of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang. Mr. Shen Shong, a nephew of Mr. Wang, has been given the post of special revenue officer in the Ministry of Finance. He will farm out all gambling monopolies.

Of the eleven "Reds" executed by the Canton Authorities on Sunday, eight were merely boys, apprentice printers of the *San Min*, or Three People's Publishing Co., the proprietor of which had accepted contracts to print circulars alleged to be of a "counter-revolutionary" character. Poon Hing one of the alleged "Reds," was only 15 years old; Lee Hon, Chen Lau, and Hau Shun, 16; Leung Hon and Chung Yu Yau, 17; and Tao Kum and Lee Ming, 20 years old. Among those shot during the last few days were several girls with bobbed hair and wearing European dress.

A recent visitor to Shanghai where he met a number of Kuomintang leaders is of the opinion that a reunion of the Hankow and the Nanking factions of the Party is sincerely desired but that there will be no real co-operation among the leading politicians and military until they remove their selfishness and party spirit as well as the intolerance from their hearts. The Kuomintang Party of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen has crumbled in spirit and principle, according to a friend of Madame Sun Yat Sen. The Kuomintang, in its original purpose and intention as a party to uplift China by revolution, has failed. This appears to have been admitted by those who loved the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen best.

A group of men, including all the relatives of late Dr. Sun whose influence when alive brought them to power, has been gathering around the foreign settlement of Shanghai for the last fortnight. Before the end of August, the proposed division of offices and territory of influence was practically settled. A formal conference will be held in a day or two to make the secret agreement public.

No sooner had the informal understanding to patch up things between Nanking and Hankow been reached when circulars calling for support for Hu Han Min, the recall of General Chiang Kai Shek to active service, and opposition to Wang Ching Wei's return to full power were circulated throughout Shanghai. This leads to a suspicion that the following of General Chiang Kai Shek will not join with Hankow. The group who forced Chiang to resign at Nanking is still directing the negotiations for re-union with Hankow, despite internal friction with the group itself.

The 4th Kuomintang Army which has returned from the Hankow front arrived at Nanking last Sunday afternoon. They are expected in Canton where the military authorities are preparing 40 camp grounds and barracks for their reception. Their arrival means that the Canton garrison will be strengthened by nearly ten extra regiments.

British steamers on the Hong Kong-Wuchow run have not been calling at the Shuangpu ports, West River, since last Sunday, on account of the refusal of the lightermen there to work British steamers, several minor officials and local militarists having persuaded them to take this course.

FIGHTING AT WAICHOW.

General Hu Chien, Chiang Kai Shek's principal supporter in Kwangtung, is at Waichow where he is in open revolt against Li Tsai Hsin. General Chen Tsai Tang has been sent against him with a strong force and according to reports fighting is now in progress. The "Reds" still consider themselves in alliance with Hankow and are oblivious to the fact that their leaders are at the moment anti-Communists.

THE LESSON OF LUNTANG.

NO MORE "COMIC OPERA" WARFARE.

GREAT BAYONET FIGHTERS.

It is often suggested that Chinese warfare is still a kind of sham fighting in which the result is arranged beforehand and no one gets hurt.

There is, however, a good deal to suggest that now this is hardly the case. A Scandinavian journalist who saw the recent successes of the Shantung troops declared that these men, supposed to be a rabble of hordes were showing the utmost coolness under fire and were able to advance in face of heavy losses.

It was also very certain Hankow hospitals were filled to overflowing with men wounded in the fighting between Fengtien and Cantonese troops.

A Shanghai paper (the *Shanghai Mercury*) writing of the battle of Luntang, says:—

Waste Of Human Lives.

One of the depressing things, as described by eye-witnesses, is the high death-roll. The butchery of humanity is incident to every warfare, but in the recent battle of Luntang there was an extravagant waste of human lives, owing to the unscrupulous military movements of the attackers. Deformed corpses, which had lost all trace of identity, are to be found in every ditch, on every mound, almost everywhere in the open fields, that stretch miles and miles around Luntang. The odour of these decaying bodies is described as suffocating, but as the weather is cooler, it is thought that no plague or epidemic will be caused. The Chinese Red Cross is doing praiseworthy work in that area, burying thousands every day. Equally appalling is the scene on the river, according to men who have recently come from the front. Drowned bodies, wounded men, still in the last agony of death, are to be seen floating.

BRAVERY AND DISCIPLINE.

COOL MACHINE GUN FIGHTERS.

An observer who has just returned from the neighbourhood of Nanking, and who knows what war means and suggests, has a good many compliments to pay to the average Chinese soldiers who set out to fight for his country or his paymaster's cause.

It was a revelation to more than one foreigner to see how the Chinese set out last week to challenge the Northern intruder, and how the latter laughed at death. At one place the soldiers went forward unhesitatingly to meet the foe, while the latter worked their machine-guns unceasingly, and the bullets took their due toll. The men fell like "flies." Still the defenders went forward; as the front line went to pieces others came forward. It was irresistible.

Gold Steel.

Then when it came to bayonet fighting, there could be no doubt as to the valour of the men. It was grim; it was deadly, and it is only when one realises the conditions under which war was being waged outside of Nanking that one could appreciate the heroism of the fighters. Those who had crossed the river were as defiant as the defenders, and they came on and on actually knee-deep in places, through the paddy fields, gun and bayonet ready to attack. The mud and the water did not halt their movements—did not hinder them.

The Chinese soldier has discipline, and if well led he is capable of "great things." No better bayonet fighting took place even when there were deadly contests in Gallipoli.

Of course, there were the unheeded comedies—the dud shells falling from a fort gun a few hundred yards away and skidding along the roof of a foreign building, to drop almost alongside a gunboat. Asked as to the alleged superiority of the Northern guns, our informant believed that they were better aimed and probably better weapons. Some of the shells would drop miles distant—some of the guns on the Nationalist side were worn and useless. It is firmly believed that the Russian gunners handle the big guns on the side of the Northerners, and show by their sighting that they are familiar with the game.

CHLORAL HYDRATE POISONING.

MESSRS. WATSON'S REPRESENTATIVE AND A DOCTOR DIFFER.

INSUFFICIENT WARNING ON BOTTLE?

The enquiry into the death of a Chinese from chloral hydrate poisoning was continued at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. E. Lindell sitting as Coroner with a jury.

It will be recalled that the deceased died on August 24th from an overdose of chloral hydrate, which he took to induce sleep. He had been in failing health for about two years, but had married about 10 months previous to his death.

Dr. J. B. Addison, P.C.M.O., said that a mixture containing chloral hydrate and bromide (a solution of 10 per cent., i.e., 20 grains to a tablespoonful) taken nightly would be dangerous. Twenty grains might kill a feeble person, but this quantity is laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia as a safe maximum dose. If a person were under the attention of a doctor, he might be given a stronger dose.

Witness said that he had never heard of a person taking 180 grains. He said that he had used 60 grains himself but he would admit that it was a very strong dose. If 180 grains were given in three doses of 60 grains each, as it was alleged was done in France, witness was sure that this would be administered only under medical advice.

With regard to the Chinese characters on the bottle, witness said that he did not consider that a sufficient warning to the public. In view of the dangerous nature of the drug, he was of the opinion that the word "Poison" should be printed on the bottle, and that this drug should not be sold without it.

Mr. D. Wilson, of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., was recalled by the Coroner, who asked witness as to who was responsible for the Chinese department of his firm. Witness said that he could not answer that question. When pressed, he said that a Chinese was in charge of that department, but he is not a qualified pharmacist although possessing a fair knowledge of the work.

Mr. Wilson said that chloral hydrate had been sold by his firm for the last 50 years. Prior to this case, he did not know the ingredients of this medicine, which was compounded by the qualified assistant of the laboratory. This assistant prepared the drug according to formula and sent the finished products to the Chinese department. Witness said that he considered the Chinese characters taken sufficient warning to the user. He also disagreed with Mr. Addison that 20 grains would cause death in the case of a feeble person. He said that arguing on those lines other medicines were just as dangerous as chloral hydrate.

The enquiry was again adjourned until Friday morning.

FOR THE SERVICES.

THE ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME.

FOR THIS WEEK.

A very attractive entertainment programme for the Services has again been arranged by the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Committee for this week. The programme includes a grand concert at the City Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at which the "Revelers" Concert Party will appear.

The programme for the week is as under:—

To-day—At the "Cheer 'O": Concert, 7.30 p.m.; at the "Better 'Ole": Whist drive, 7 p.m.

To-morrow—At the "Cheer 'O": Whist drive, 7.15 p.m.; at the "Better 'Ole": Sing song, 7 p.m.

Thursday—At the "Cheer 'O": Informal dance, 7 p.m.; at the "Better 'Ole": Variety concert, arranged by Entertainment Committee, 8 p.m.

Friday—At the "Cheer 'O": Concert, 7 p.m.; at the "Better 'Ole": Variety concert, arranged by Entertainment Committee, 8 p.m.

Saturday—At the City Hall: Grand concert, including the "Revelers" Concert Party, 8.30 p.m.

Sunday—Men's Meetings: at the "Cheer 'O", 7.45 p.m.; at the "Better 'Ole" at 8 p.m.

"THE SQUEEZE SYSTEM."

HOW A LEVY WAS MADE ON HAWKERS.

CHINESE CONSTABLE GAOLED.

The Chinese constable who systematically collected money from hawkers at Lower Lascar Row by employing a young assistant, was sentenced to three months' hard labour at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

As reported previously, the defendant sent his youthful shroff on a daily round to the various hawkers who had their pitch in Lower Lascar Row. After collecting the money, the lad would go to a congee stall and there deposit the money for the loking. The little "squeeze piggy" went on merrily for two days when the lad approached a jelly hawker who proved their undoing. The jelly monger parted with two cents but in doing so, he attracted the attention of a Chinese sergeant also on the same beat. There was some questioning, and the result was that the lad was marched to the Police Station.

The "shroff" let the cat out of the bag and the loking was arrested. Mr. W. le Bart Sparrow, A.S.P., told his Worship that the defendant had only been in the Force seven months and no previous complaints of a serious nature had been made against the man. Mr. Lindell passed sentence as mentioned above.

FORGED NOTES FOR SALE.

DEFENDANTS OFFER INFORMATION FOR LENIENCY.

A CANTON FORGER GANG?

Two Chinese who were arrested for having in their possession forged notes and Government Opium labels, offered to give information concerning a gang of counterfeiters operating in Canton if they were dealt with leniently.

These two men had between them three forged ten-dollar notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and also 800 forged Government Opium labels. The second accused was also charged with the unlawful possession of two one-dollar forged notes.

The first defendant pleaded that the notes and labels were given to him to carry by the other defendant, who admitted the three charges laid against him.

Sub-Inspector Shaftain said that the men were arrested with the assistance of an informer, who introduced the two defendants to a third party, a district watchman. This district watchman bought the notes and labels for \$15. After the deal had been closed, a pre-arranged signal was given and witness went in to the shop to make the arrest.

Sentences of six months' hard labour were passed upon both the defendants. The second defendant was sentenced to a further two months' hard labour for the possession of the two one-dollar notes.

LEAVING HERE.

ON THE "PRESIDENT GRANT."

The *President Grant* left here yesterday evening for San Francisco via ports and among the passengers travelling on the liner were the following:—

Mr. H. A. Towne, going to Shanghai. Mr. Towne is connected with the American Milk Products Co.

Mr. G. M. Hemsworth, Traffic Agent of the Canadian National Railways at Hong Kong, on a business trip to Shanghai.

Mr. P. C. Denroche, representative of Messrs. S. L. Jones & Co., San Francisco, travelling to Shanghai.

Mr. Kwa Eng Lee, Manager of the Swatow-Lace Co., on a business trip to Shanghai.

Mr. E. D. Price, American Consul at Poochow, returning to the United States on furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Tavares, prominent local residents, going to Shanghai. Mr. Tavares is connected with Messrs. Shevan Tomes & Co.

Mr. A. G. Botelho, connected with Botelho Bros., local merchants, going to Shanghai.

MOTOR MISHAPS.

BUS TURNS TURTLE AND PASSENGERS INJURED.

BUFFALO CAUSES CAR TO FALL DOWN EMBANKMENT.

Two motor accidents were reported during the week-end. In both instances the vehicles suffered considerable damage, and three passengers and a driver were seriously injured and had to be carried to hospital.

The first report was made to the Police by Mr. H. G. Leong, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. He was driving motor-car No. 1569 behind a motor bus going in the direction of Shamshui, when nearing Cheungshawan, he attempted to pass the bus. As he drew level with the bus, a Chinese woman who had been walking on the pavement suddenly stepped into the road. In attempting to avoid the woman, the front axle of the car struck one of the rear wheels of the bus which was overturned. All the passengers were thrown out heavily, and some were injured by broken glass. A passing doctor rendered first aid to the injured, most of whom suffered very slightly. Two women were more seriously injured, however, and they were taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital in Mr. Leong's car.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

A buffalo crossing a street caused the second accident which involved a motor-car belonging to the Shun Fat Garage, at Shanghai Street, Yaumatei. The car in avoiding a collision with the animal had to run off the road, and it fell down the bank into a ditch some thirteen feet below. The place where this happened is about 8 miles from Castle Peak. There were four passengers in the car at the time, but fortunately they and the driver escaped with nothing worse than a shake-up.

OBITUARY.

MR. T. L. PERCY.

WELL KNOWN IN HONG KONG.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. T. R. Percy, General Agent, Passenger Department, Canadian Pacific, Shanghai, which occurred in that city at 10 p.m. on Sunday.

Mr. Percy was born in the North of Ireland on the 21st April, 1838, and went to Canada in 1867 where he was employed by the Canadian Pacific and was transferred to Japan in 1913. He was appointed General Agent, Passenger Department in Hong Kong on November 1st, 1920, and remained here until January 1st, 1923, when he was transferred to Shanghai.

Mr. Percy leaves a large circle of friends in Hong Kong and deepest sympathy is felt with his widow who is at present in Shanghai.

Mr. Percy was a member of the Hong Kong Club, and the Hong Kong Golf Club. He was also a member of the Shanghai Club.

FIRE AT KOWLOON.

BRIGADE'S SMART WORK.

A fire, which might have caused considerable damage, broke out shortly before 8 o'clock last night at No. 119, Nam Chong Street, Shamshui. The blaze occurred in a rattan factory, and when the brigade arrived the whole of the ground floor was gutted.

Adjoining buildings were in danger, but the smart work of the firemen confined the flames to the ground floor, and after thirty minutes of hard fighting, the fire was under control, being fully extinguished by 8.20.

The damage done to rattan ware and other stock in the warehouse was considerable.

THE MURRAY PARADE GROUND.

Murray Parade Ground is being relaid in parts and levelled off for the coming football season. Already football posts have been erected, and it is understood that the "matched stand" which was demolished during the recent typhoon is to be regretted.



Cricket Season

1927-8.

We have a good selection of everything for Cricket Wear including the correct

CREAM
FLANNEL AND MELTON
TROUSERINGS,

as worn by the leading county players in England.

ALSO

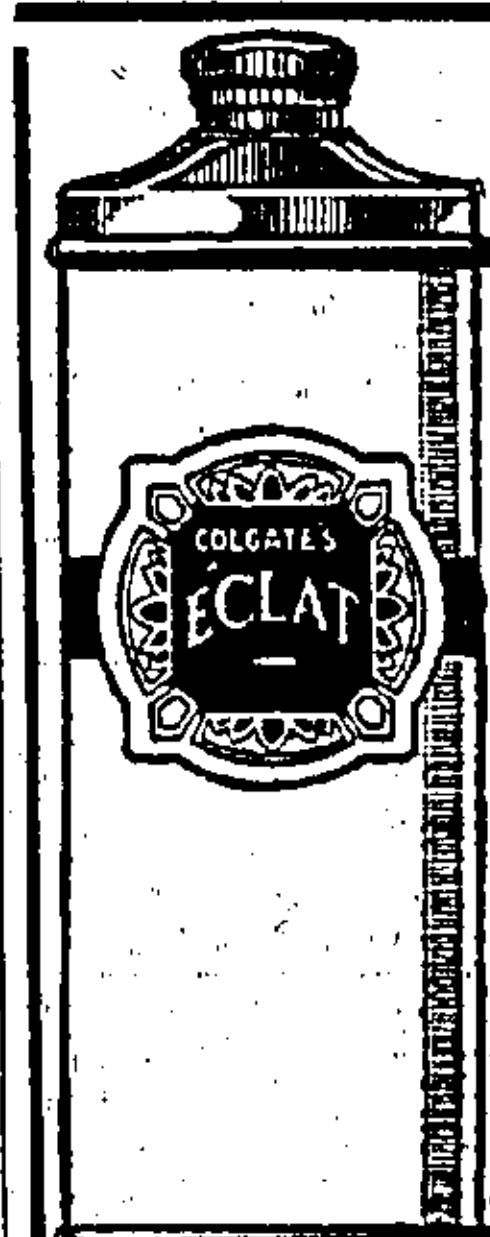
SWEATERS, SOCKS, SHIRTS
in many qualities

BUCKSKIN AND CANVAS
CRICKET BOOTS
in all sizes

You are invited to inspect these goods without obligation to purchase.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

The Tailors and Outfitters.



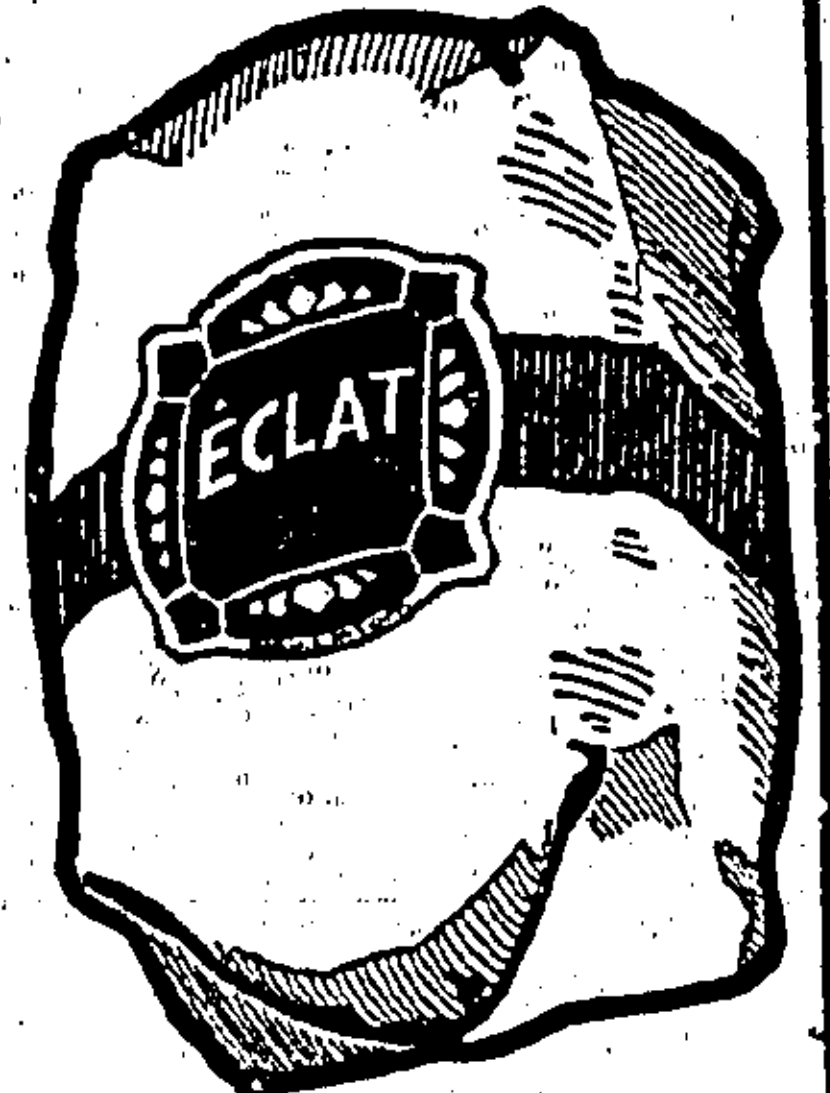
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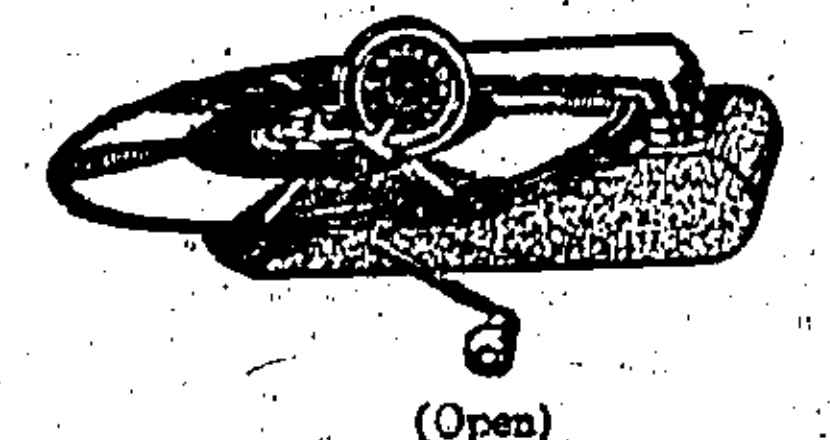
HONG KONG TRADING COMPANY.

Excelsa Gramophone

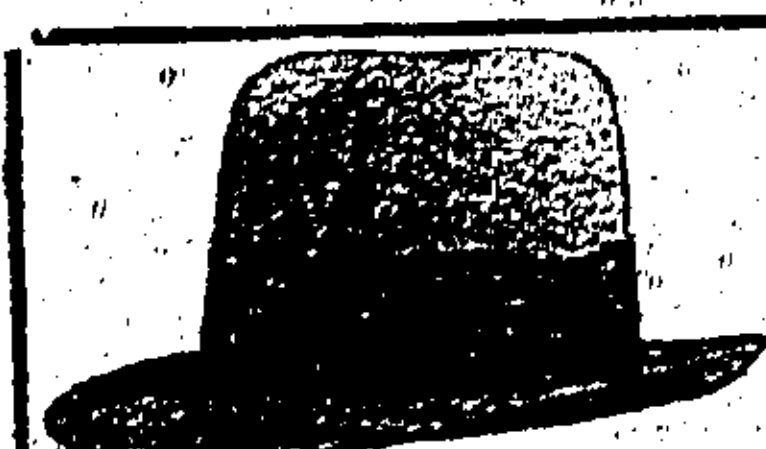
The Last Word in Portables.

All Metal, Camera Shaped,
Just the thing for Bathing and Picnic Parties.

Nett \$25.00
Cash



Anderson Music Co., Ltd.



"BORSALINO"

THE MOST POPULAR HAT

OF

LEADING STYLE—SUPREME QUALITY

AND

UNRIVALLED DURABILITY.

Obtainable at

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

Lubricoats
SHELL MOTOR OIL

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH YEARLY DRAWING OF TWENTY DEBENTURES OF THE HONG KONG CLUB (1920 ISSUE—\$500 EACH) was held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1927, when the following Debentures were Drawn for Redemption:—

28	280	434	515	721
160	208	447	635	780
214	322	484	651	789
274	347	499	664	803

and will be Payable at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on FRIDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1927, in Exchange for Surrender of Same.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 8th Sept., 1927. [5300]

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

IN Terms of Debenture Conditions Nos. 12, 13 and 14, the DRAWING OF 20 ADDITIONAL DEBENTURES (1920 ISSUE—\$500 EACH) was held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1927, when the following Debentures were Drawn for Redemption:—

19	234	361	609	728
33	361	450	632	745
147	371	515	635	608
224	341	558	691	831

These Debentures will be Payable at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on SATURDAY, the 31st MARCH, 1928, in Exchange for Surrender of Same.

By Order,

A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 8th Sept., 1927. [5310]

HONG KONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the following as they now stand in Storage:—

- 20 CITROEN TAXICABS recently overhauled and in good condition.
- 20 CITROEN TAXICABS requiring small repairs.
- Large quantity of used spare TAXICAB BODIES and ENGINE PARTS. WHEELS, etc.
- Also large quantity of New CITROEN SPARE PARTS costing approximately \$15,000.

Inspection can be arranged on application. Tenders, accompanied by Deposit of 5% of Offer, will be Received up to 15th OCTOBER, 1927, and should be addressed to the Undersigned.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,
Liquidator,
Low, Bingham & Matthews,
3, Queen's Road, Central,
Hong Kong.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Living Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grand Tennis Court, and Garden. Apply LINSTEAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

TO LET.

A FLAT in CARNARVON BUILDINGS, Kowloon, from OCTOBER 1st. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

ROOMS—Hong Kong, Kowloon single, double, flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House \$20/30,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630.

TO LET OFFICES.

STEPHENS' BUILDING,
67/69, DES VUEX ROAD
CENTRAL.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.,
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.

WANTED.—Very Good AMATEUR WANTED for Two Months Old Baby. Can Anyone Recommend? Apply Box 574, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press.

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1927, and MONDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1927 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, Horse Kona Club and CAUSEWAY BAR STABLES.

Entries will CLOSE at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON on SATURDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1927. [5288]

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE UNDERMENTIONED VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

Situate in the NEW TERRITORIES in the Colony of Hong Kong: NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 33, on which is situated the TAI WAN GLASS FACTORY.

This Lot is situate at KOWLOON BAY.

A FISH POND situate at NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 8 in the NEW TERRITORIES. LOT Nos. 5935 and 5915 in SUBV. DISTRICT 1 in the NEW TERRITORIES (Agricultural Lots).

TO BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

THURSDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1927, at 3 o'clock P.M. IN FOUR LOTS.

BY MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers AT THEIR SALES ROOM.

No. 8, DUNDRELL STREET, HONG KONG.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

MESSES. HASTINGS, DENNIS AND BOWLEY,
Vendor's Solicitors,
S. DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, OR TO

MESSES. LAMBERT BROS., The Auctioneers,
No. 8, DUNDRELL STREET,
Hong Kong, 10th Aug., 1927. [5233]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

THE 20th, 21st and 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1927,

AT H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hong Kong, AND AT

KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 9.30 A.M. WITH AN INTERVAL FROM 12 NOON TO 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES.

Comprising:—

Air Purifying Plant, Money Chests, Sewing Machine, Cutter, Oars, Punching Machine, Old Lead Battery Plates, Rotary Pump and Hoses, Boats Sails, Electrical and Wireless Telegraph Fittings, Cylinders, Old Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Iron Mattresses, Commodore, Water Closets and Pans, Deck Rims, Hydraulic Jacks, Table Covers, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sofas, Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, Old Steel Files, Blankets, Matting, Fold-up Lavatories, Camp Beds, Curtains, Overcoats, Glazed and Unglazed Tiles, Leather and Metallic Hoses, Metallic Voice Piping, Old Canvas Tubing, Old Cordage, Old Coir Mats, Canvas Bags, Canvas Hags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather and Dextrine, Tarred Rags, Old Woollen Rags, Old Hessian, Old Cork, Cocoa Nut Matting, A-bestos Packing, Old Twill, Old Fenders, Old Iron Drums, New Canvas Tarpaulins, Old Felt, Old Iron and Steel, Old Scrap Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc, White Metal, Gun Metal, Brass Boring, Zinc Bottoms and Zinc Anodes, Copper and Brass Tubes, Wood and Iron Blocks, Lamps, Lanterns, Locks, Tackle Hooks, Thimbles and Miscellaneous ship Fittings, Spring Balances, Gauges, Old Metal Tables, Old Steel Plates, Old Steel Shovels, Old Glass, Plate Glass, Old Steel Wire Rope, Dirty Mineral Oil and Oil Fuel, Chain Cable and Gear, Fire Engine, Davits, Compresses, Tube Expanders, Watches, Navy-phones, Binoculars, Clocks, Old Cable Drums, Air Pipes and Breast Ropes, Old Bunting, Wood Casks, Firewood, Sponge Baths, Kponges, Anvils, Vices, Propeller, Old Steel Tools, Screwing Machines, Protective Mattresses, Circulating Pumps, Motors of sorts, Associated Engines, Circular Saw, Plate Flanging Machine, Motor Pumps, Refrigerators, Engine Steel, Ebony Old, Aircraft Flats, Aeroplanes Wheels and Propellers, &c., &c.

LOTS MAY BE INSPECTED ON MONDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1927.

LAMBERT BROTHERS, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hong Kong, 6th Sept., 1927. [5300]

WANTED.—Very Good AMATEUR WANTED for Two Months Old Baby. Can Anyone Recommend? Apply Box 574, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press.

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of Raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

GINGER BEER—The only genuine Brewed Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, September 13th, 1927.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET SEASON.

A most curious cricket season has finished in England with Lancashire retaining the County Championship. In the final stages they lost to the cratic Sussex side, and then Nottinghamshire let the leadership drop from their hands by losing to Glamorgan who are bottom but one of the list. Derbyshire, the traditional rabbits of first class cricket have finished fifth, although without a player who would be seriously mentioned for a "test trial" or a really representative Gentlemen v. Players contest. Much has been written on the dullness of the batting and on the weakness of the bowling, though, directly the wicket was damaged by rain county sides were dismissed for village scores. The records show no sign of the supposed decline, but critics ingenuously declare that both batting and bowling have worsened simultaneously and therefore proof of degeneration cannot be found in Wisden's. We must accept, in fact, the evidence of those who saw Richardson bowl and W. G. Grace bat.

The usual fears have also been voiced that the popularity of cricket is lessening and that rivals with a more specious attractiveness, such as tennis and baseball,

are ousting it, or will oust it within the next five years. It was thought shortly after the war that the amateur was being eliminated from County Cricket as he has been from League football by the professional. The amateur does undoubtedly bring something essential to the game, even though cricket professionals, as a class, are most sportsmanlike body of men. But the amateurs have rallied. The standard of University cricket has been unusually high, and prominent blues have found their way into many of the leading sides. Others with less leisure at their command have raised the standard in club and town elevens.

The Minor Counties Championship, though it attracts comparatively little attention, is in a very flourishing condition and at least shows that cricket of a good standard is played throughout England. As a final resort pessimists declare that village cricket is no longer what it was. But, every district, urban and rural, has its own cricket competition and the standard of play is higher and the fixture lists longer than they were a dozen or more years ago. The importance of the village match of tradition was due to its infrequency.

Here in Hong Kong there is no sign of baseball sweeping the field, and further South the Straits Settlements recently recorded a win over a strong Australian eleven. There is, in fact, nothing to suggest that cricket is losing its hold on the English race either at home or abroad. But fashions change rapidly, and it may be that the slow deliberation of cricket will fail to hold future generations; that in a few years cricket grounds will be deserted places where on summer evenings "a ghostly batsman plays to the bowling of a ghost." But of this there is no sign yet. The game is being played not only at Lords and on village grounds, but on the sands and in backyards, on tiny lawns and in the alleys of our cities. Willows are still being planted by the streams of Norfolk and Essex in the belief that bats will in due time be cut from this year's seedlings.

One Chinese (imported) case of enteric was notified during Saturday and Sunday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 27th, amounted to 103,201 tons, and the sales during the period to 61,069 tons.

A report has been made to the police that a Chinese was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from symptoms of poisoning. It is said that the man felt unwell after eating shellfish.

Money, clothing and jewellery worth \$802 was reported stolen from the ground floor of No. 73, Whiting Street, Kowloon, on Sunday night. The loss was not discovered until yesterday morning.

Mrs. L. Greenberg, living at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon has reported to the police the loss of a gold wrist watch, valued at \$55. Mrs. Greenberg states that the watch must have been stolen from her room.

The principal features at the Cinema Theatres to-day until tomorrow are: at the Queens, "A Society Scandal"; at the World Theatre, "Wild Oats Lane," and at the Star Theatre, "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

Playing members of the Kowloon Football Club, and others desirous of becoming playing members, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Keates, as soon as possible, for purposes of registration. The ground will be opened for practice on Thursday.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. D. W. Wagstaff, of the Arts and Crafts, residing at 330, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, to Miss Jean Kathleen Anderson, residing at 8, Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.

Passengers arriving from Manila by the S.S. Empress of Asia yesterday morning included Mr. Austin Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Grant, and Dr. W. J. Sutton and family. Dr. Cora Best was a through passenger to Vancouver.

Knocked down in Morrison Hill Road by a motor cycle ridden by Sanitary Inspector Strange, a Chinese suffered slight injuries. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital but was able to leave after his injuries had been attended to.

It is understood that H.E. the Governor of Macao is to visit Hong Kong in a fortnight's time when he will be the guest of Sir Cecil and Lady Clement. The Portuguese community will hold a reception in His Excellency's honour at the Club Lusitano.

Preparations are in hand for the return to Hong Kong of C. Coy., 2nd, K.O.S.B., this company of troops having for the last six weeks been on garrison duty at Shamen.

The relief is a company of the Queen's Regiment. The "Kobies" are leaving Shamen to-day.

Three stall-holders from the Soekunpoo Market, were each fined \$1 at the Central Magistracy yesterday by Mr. R. E. Lindsell for hawking outside the market limits. They were told to keep within the limits in future and for any future offence of this kind the fine would be heavier.

The Oriental Strolling Players, together with the band of the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment opened the season of European entertainments at the Lee Theatre, Percival Street this evening, beginning at 8.30. Trams run to the door of the Theatre, the new extension having been completed.

The death took place recently at the General Hospital in Singapore of Miss M. Powell, Army School-mistress, after about a fortnight's illness. The funeral, which was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Semple, took place at Bidadari and was very largely attended by the military from Palo Brani, Blakang Mati and the Singapore stations.

On Saturday evening members of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club held another enjoyable whist drive in the Club Pavilion. The prize-winners were as follows:—Ladies 1st, Mrs. Cameron; 2nd, Mrs. Bell and booby prize, Mrs. Letham. Gentlemen 1st, Mr. Slipper; 2nd, Mr. J. Jack and booby prize—Mr. P. Farrell. Mrs. D. Hazel presented the prizes.

Pleading guilty to a charge of larceny of six planks a contractor's shed at Kowloon Tong, a carpenter who was employed in the construction of a house there was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning.

Mr. Ramsey, manager of the Kowloon Tong Development Company, prosecuted.

A Chinese aged 51, living with his wife in an unnumbered house in Ching Shan Kok village, in the new Territories, was attacked by three robbers on Saturday night.

One of them threw him to the ground and they then tied him up with ropes, and covered his face with some clothing. After this they ransacked the house and stole \$12 in silver, jewellery valued at about \$30, and some clothing.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6 p.m., stated:—

The Loochoos depression is now central to the West of Japan. The anticyclone over China has weakened and pressure is relatively low over the China Sea.

LOCAL FORECAST:—N.E. winds, moderate, fair.

YOUNG CAMP TRESPASSER.

DECISION OF PROVISIONAL COURT JUDGE.

CRITICISED.

"A PREMIUM ON JUVENILE CRIME."

Considerable interest has been aroused by the decision of Judge Ling at the Provisional Court on Wednesday last week, in the case in which an eleven-year old Chinese boy was charged with trespassing in a British Military Camp. The boy was discharged without punishment or warning on the ground of his youth. According to Chinese reckoning the youth was 12 years of age but Judge Ling based his decision on the ground that he was only 11 according to Western reckoning. Hence this comment by Deputy Stevens:—

"Notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the accused in open court that he is over 12 years of age, Judge Ling maintains that he can only be eleven as the Chinese method of reckoning age is illegal and cannot be applied without coming into conflict with the provisions of Article 77 of the Provisional Criminal Code governing the computation of time for periods of imprisonment. There is nothing, however, contained in that article of the Code to indicate the time from which a reckoning or computation is to commence in determining the age of a person."

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that while express provisions of law are wanting to cover this question it should be decided in accordance with the custom observed by the Chinese people generally, as that custom conforms with the practice heretofore followed by this Court in determining age. But, inasmuch as the question has never been properly ruled upon, I agree to acquiesce in the Judge's views for the time being."

The Principal Irregularity.

"The principal irregularity connected with this case is the judge's apparent disregard for the provisions of Article 11 of the Provisional Criminal Code which prescribes a method of reformatory punishment for delinquents under the age of twelve."

"Under the judge's order the accused was released without punishment or warning although he was caught in the act of being on enclosed premises without lawful excuse—and under circumstances which indicate clearly that his sole purpose in being there was to commit a theft under the directions of persons hiding without the enclosure. The complainants testified that a series of thefts of such minor agents had resulted in the loss of a considerable quantity of Government stores."

"The effect of the judge's order for dismissal will be to place a premium on juvenile crimes committed within the Settlement. It is no remedy for crime but an aggravation that will encourage repetition."

MARTIAL MUSIC AGAIN HEARD.

ARRIVAL OF WELCH REGT. AT SHANGHAI.

Nanking Road resounded once more with the shrill notes of a military file and drum band when the 2nd Battalion, The Welch Regiment, which arrived from Hong Kong on Tuesday last by the transport Herminius, landed and marched through the Settlement to billets at Great Western Road Camp which were evacuated yesterday by the 1st Battalion, The Devonshire Regiment as a preliminary step towards returning to England under the scheme of transfers recently announced by the North China Command.

The march along Nanking Road took place at 3.45 p.m. when the afternoon traffic was at its height and the footpaths were consequently well filled with local residents who displayed a keen interest in the new arrivals who are a fine body of men.

The men marched at ease to music supplied alternately by their own two file and drum bands, singing as they marched. They were headed by the usual squad of mounted Municipal Police, the rear being brought up by other members of the police on foot.

The Welch Battalion is already more or less acclimatized, having been stationed in Hong Kong for

(Continued on next Column.)

LABOUR RESTLESS IN SHANGHAI.

WORKERS STRIKE, MILL CLOSED.

A DENUNCIATION OF CHIANG KAI SHEK.

1,800 workers employed in the N.W.K. No. 9 Mill again ceased work at 1 a.m. to-day, says the Shanghai Mercury of last Wednesday, demanding the reinstatement of five workers dismissed on August 27th.

1,600 day and night shift workers of the Dong Shing Cotton Mill ceased work this morning and made the following demands:—

1.—A general increase of wages.

2.—Forty days' rest on full pay for female workers during confinement.

3.—The office staff to receive a bonus.

4.—One Yue Oong Daung, a dismissed employee, to be reinstated.

5.—Mill owners to contribute \$100 towards the Workers' Club.

6.—The Japanese overseers to refrain from abusing the workers.

7.—All dismissed employees to be reinstated.

8.—A retiring bonus of three days' pay for each year of service.

9.—Three Japanese overseers to be dismissed.

The mill remains closed to-day. General Chiang Called "Rebel."

The following is a translation of an inflammatory handbill which was circulated in Shanghai:—

"Since the occupation of Shanghai by the rebel, Chiang Kai Shek, Labour Unions have been closed and labour leaders murdered. We have been wholly deprived of our freedom, and are being heavily oppressed. Many of us have been dismissed by our employers and reduced to a state of destitution. We are now out of patience, and should start our uprising at once. Let us struggle for the improvement of our living conditions. As the workers of the N.W.K. mills No. 8, 12, etc., have already struck work with a view to resisting the oppression, all workers employed in mills in the western district should join them. We demand an increase in our wages, the reinstatement of workers who have been dismissed, and better terms. Let us shout the following slogans:—

"Continue our 'rising' spirit! Restore the Shanghai General Labour Union!

Demand higher wages! Support the workers who are on strike!

Demand that the dismissed workers be reinstated!

Overthrow the Unification Committee of the Labour Unions!

Kill the revolutionaries in order to avenge the death of our comrades!

The Federation of Labour Unions in the Western District.

CHIANG KAI SHEK.

STUDYING BUT NOT GOING ABOARD.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5th.

Many rumours have been circulated in and around Shanghai since Chiang Kai Shek made his hasty withdrawal from Nanking, military affairs and sought the seclusion of his native village of Fenghu near Ningpo.

Yesterday the Sun Wan Pao, one of the leading local Chinese dailies, had this to say of the General's whereabouts:—

"Since the resignation of General Chiang Kai Shek, it was rumoured that he would go abroad. It is now learned from a person coming from Fenghu that Chiang Kai Shek is enjoying his life in retirement and is reading Kungmang books together with two or three friends. He has abandoned the idea of going abroad and is not receiving political visitors."—Shanghai Times.

the past three or four months as part of the second brigade sent to China last February and March to form the Shanghai Defence Force. Three other battalions are also due to arrive within the next few weeks to replace those leaving Shanghai for home.

The Welch Battalion will remain in Shanghai throughout the winter as one of the five battalions named by the War Office to constitute the garrison to ensure the safety of British residents here. That they will be made as welcome as any of the other units whose presence Shanghai has so greatly appreciated, goes without saying.—Shanghai Times.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA GROWING MORE SERIOUS.

NEGOTIATIONS STILL PROCEEDING.
GENERAL YANG YU TING GOING TO FENGTIEN.HANKOW AND NANKING LEADERS STILL UNSETTLED.
NORTHERNERS HOLDING ON TO PENGPU AND HSUCHOW.

REPORT THAT CHIANG KAI SHEK IS IN SHANGHAI "UNRELIABLE."

Many of the Kuomintang leaders—both of Nanking and Wuhai—still seem to be very far from a state of mind that will make for useful co-operation. In the circumstances, the much discussed conference at Nanking on the 15th instant, if it takes place, is unlikely to yield much that will be salutary so far as the aspirations of the Kuomintang are concerned.

The news regarding the state of affairs at Hankow by no means indicates that the late Kuomintang stronghold is in anything like a settled condition. Martial law has been declared, and evidently the Communists are still very active.

One of the local vernacular papers—the well-informed *Wah Tai Tat Pao*—throws doubt upon the report that Chiang Kai Shek has responded to the call from the Wuhai Kuomintang leaders and is in Shanghai to discuss the situation with them. It is possible that Marshal Chiang has temporarily abandoned his European tour; but he is unlikely to do so for the purpose of meeting the Hankow "Moderates" in Shanghai.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS AT HANKOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12th.

Messages from Hankow show that the authorities suddenly enforced the strictest martial law on Saturday evening. Heavily-armed gendarmes and troops are parading the streets of the Native City and special areas (ex-Concessions) all night long. Chinese citizens are forbidden to be on the streets after sundown while the Chinese authorities have advised the French Consul-General to barricade the entrances of the French Concession and take other precautions. Whereupon a body of armed French sailors took over the guarding of the Concession.

The tenseness of the situation is caused by the impossible currency and food conditions in Hankow and has been crystallised by a clash in the Military Council on Saturday afternoon when one member stabbed another: whereupon the bodyguard of the wounded member threw a bomb into the gathering; also because of the news of a Communist success at P'chi, to the south-west of Wuchang, where it is reported that Ho Lung reappeared with a Peasant Army and cut the Wuchang-Changsha Railway.

As a result of wild rumours that Ho Lung was advancing on Wuchang the military authorities apparently feared a Communist rising in Hankow, where labour recently has shown increasing activity; but as a result of the precautions the night passed off peacefully.

SOUTHERNERS CLAIM ANOTHER VICTORY.

(Wah Tai Tat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, September 12th.

The 15th Kuomintang Army Corps claim to have taken Kao Yiu, some sixty miles north of Yueghow on the Grand Canal and to have advanced to Pao-Ying, further north, on the 10th inst.

Mr. Wang Ching Wei is expected to return to Nanking to-morrow.

On Friday last, General Yang Yu Ting, a Fengtienese leader, negotiated with Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, in connection with the Mongolian-Manchurian problem.

Mr. Yoshizawa insisted upon the right accorded to Japan to construct railways and looplines in Manchuria, in accordance with the 21 Demands, agreed upon between the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

The anti-Japanese movement in the Three Provinces is growing more serious as the result of Mr. Yoshizawa's uncompromising attitude with regard to the Manchurian problem. It is expected that the negotiations will soon cease.

General Yang Yu Ting intends to go to Fengtien with a view to suppressing the demonstration.

NANKING LEADERS STILL HOLD OUT.

(Wah Tai Tat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, September 12th.

As the result of the Hankow leaders' persuasion, Li Shek Cheng and Tsai Yuen Pui (of Nanking) are expected to attend the Kuomintang General Conference to be called on the 15th inst. Hu Han Min, Chang Ching Kiang and Wu Chie Kwei are still obstinate.

The report that Chiang Kai Shek has arrived at Shanghai to negotiate with Mr. Wang Ching Wei is unreliable.

Mr. Wang telegraphed to Marshal Chiang requesting him to proceed to Shanghai in order to settle some important problems which are the sole obstruction to the reunion of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government. But Chiang has not replied so far.

The Southern troops are threatening near Pengpu, where Sun Chuan Fang's troops have evacuated and retreated to Kuehuan and Shok-tow, North of Pengpu.

General Tang Seng Chi, the Hankow leader, arrived at Wuhai yesterday. Immediately after his arrival General Tang called a conference with his subordinates. He will stay there for some time before proceeding to Nanking.

In the vicinity of the Tientsin-Peking Railway, the Southerners are advancing to Mingkiang.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin has instructed Sun Chuan Fang and Chang Tsung Chang to hold a firm grip on Hsuehchow and Pengpu.

NORTHERNERS STILL RETREATING.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

NANKING, September 11th.

A report has been received to the effect that the Northerners are in retreat proceeding up the railway. Soldiers of the 7th and 40th armies have gone over the river to Pukow. Part of the 37th army are now here, having come from up the river.

FORTHCOMING KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

WUHU, September 11th.

September 15th is the date that has been fixed for the coming conference of the Wuhai and Nanking parties, which is to be held at Nanking. News of the departure of those taking part has been received. General Chen Tao Yuen having left for Nanking. It is stated here that General Tang Seng Chi has passed through on the same errand.

Approximately 3,500 soldiers of the 6th army have been brought here by transport from up the river. With them is General Chan Chen. He is reported to be allying himself to General Tang Seng Chi. Soldiers belonging to the 37th Army have also been coming back from down the river.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

HOLDING A MONSTER CONVENTION IN PARIS.

S.S. "LEVIATHAN" TAKES LAST BATCH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 12th.

Escorted seaward by Naval ships, amid cheers and flag-waving and music of military bands, America's greatest wartime transport, the *Leviathan* left New York for France with the last of the contingent of the American Legion, headed by General Pershing bound for Paris for the Legion's National Convention.

The *Leviathan* is the last of 27 ships which carried altogether 13,223 American ex-soldiers and their families to the Convention.

Great preparations have been made for the reception of the Convention in Paris, including the arrest of many Communists who, it is feared, might cause disturbances on the occasion of the Convention. The same apprehension is apparently responsible for the cancellation of elaborate arrangements at Cherbourg for a civic reception of the *Leviathan* party.

Meanwhile the Paris Communists have decided not to interfere in the Convention's march-past on the 19th inst., but to confine themselves to demonstrations in the suburbs.

LEAGUE RESEARCH LIBRARY.

THE AMERICAN OFFER ACCEPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 12th.

The League Council have decided in principle to accept the American offer of \$2,000,000 to establish a League Research Library and the Assembly of the League have approved of the Council's decision.

A Rockefeller Gift.

LATER.

The Assembly expressed gratitude to the donor who, it now appears, is Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jun.

SENSATIONAL EVENT IN PARIS.

ITALIAN VICE-CONSUL SHOT BY COMPATRIOT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Sept. 12th.

An Italian this morning fired a revolver and wounded Count Nardini, the Italian Vice-Consul in Paris, at the Italian Consulate. Count Nardini was taken to the hospital.

BRITISH TRADE.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT SHOWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 12th.

Further improvement in British trade is shown in the Board of Trade returns for August.

The exports were £59,410,000 and imports £60,100,000, an increase of £3,360,000 and a decrease of £3,262,000, respectively, compared with the July figures.

SCHNEIDER CUP COMPETITION.

BRITISH SEAPLANE CRASHES DURING TRIAL.

FLYING OFFICER INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 12th.

The Air Ministry have announced that the seaplane *Crusader*, which is one of the four new British seaplanes entered for the Schneider cup competition in Italy, crashed during a trial near Venice, and that Flying Officer Schofield was injured.

OCEANIC FLIGHTS.

MR. LEVINE TO WAIT TILL NEXT YEAR.

FRENCHMEN DETERMINED TO TRY AGAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, September 11th.

Mr. Levine, the American millionaire who was to fly back across the Atlantic to New York with a British pilot, interviewed by Reuter expressed the opinion that his flight to America was "off" for this year, but "I shall do it next year for sure. I reckon I will have a more powerful plane built, probably a multi-engined seaplane."

Captain Courtney's Effort.

LONDON, September 11th.

The *Westminster Gazette* has telegraphed to Capt. Courtney that it will not continue to support any trans-Atlantic attempt this year.

The newspaper announces that the flight may therefore be considered to be abandoned.

Frenchmen "To Return Lindbergh's Visit."

PARIS, September 11th.

Despite the growing public opinion against the Atlantic flights, the French Airman Costes has sent a letter to the *Intransigent* stating that he is determined to start, accompanied by Lebrun, when the weather permits.

He declares that the trans-Atlantic flight is no more hazardous than any other long-distance flight, and "we are ready to take all the responsibilities, and even risk our lives. It is up to France to return Lindbergh's visit."

THE "PRIDE OF DETROIT."

FORCED BY STORM TO RETURN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, September 12th.

The round-the-world flier Brock and Schlee, in the *Pride of Detroit*, hopped off from Omura at 7:20 this morning.

LATER.

The *Pride of Detroit* has been forced to return to Omura owing to a storm.

CZECH AIRMAN LEAVES JAPAN.

DEPARTURE FROM JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, September 12th.

The Czech-Slovakian aviator, Colonel Skala, hopped off on his way back to Prague at 9:10 this morning.

He expects to stop over at Pingyang.

FORCED TO LAND.

LATER.

The Czech plane was forced to land at Okayama at 12:55 this afternoon, owing to unfavourable weather in Korea.

FRENCH PREMIER CONGRATULATES M. BRIAND.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, September 12th.

According to the newspapers, M. Poincaré sent M. Briand a telegram of the warmest congratulations for his speech on Saturday before the Assembly of the League of Nations.

LITHUANIAN REVOLT.

LEADER GETS AWAY WITH £5,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIGA, September 11th.

A message from Kovno states with regard to the outbreak at Tauraggen, that the troops captured a score of *Mauius* followers, but *Mauius*, who carried off £5,000 from the local bank, is still at large.

It is stated that *Mauius* is a former staff officer, and was dismissed in the spring for organising a Communist centre at Tauraggen.

[Earlier cables refer to an alleged "Red" revolt in Lithuania, led by a Captain *Mauius*.]

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHYSICS.

SEVENTEEN NATIONS REPRESENTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMO, September 12th.

The International Congress of Physics opened in the presence of Signor Martelli, representing the Italian Government and representatives of 17 nations, including Britain, United States, India, Russia, Japan, Australia and South Africa.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PEACE.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ON BRITAIN'S POSITION.

INTERESTING PRESS COMMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, September 11th.

In a speech before the Assembly of the League of Nations, Sir Austen Chamberlain, sketching the subject of world disarmament, concluded that "we should work patiently even if slowly. The greatest and quickest results were not achieved by hurrying."

He asked if any country had done as much towards disarmament as Britain, whose army and navy were much, under the pre-war level, and whose budget for armed force was every year decreasing. He emphasised that Britain had arbitrated on more grave questions than any country in the world.

He warned the Assembly to beware of piling obligation upon obligation, and sanction on sanction lest they made of it a living tomb. The League did not depend on signed documents. The British Government based its policy on the League.

The Polish Motion.

The Assembly referred to a committee the Polish motion with regard to the prohibition of wars of aggression, and also a motion introduced by Senor Raballero, of Paraguay, in favour of preparing a general and synthetic plan for the codification of international law.

The Assembly deferred for consideration until to-morrow a modified resolution submitted by Heer Van Blokland in favour of resuming the discussion on the basic principles of the Geneva protocol at leisure. Van Blokland declared that this would not necessarily lead to a discussion of the protocol itself.

FURTHER DETAILS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROOBY, Sept. 11th.

Sir Austen Chamberlain made a notable speech at the League of Nations Assembly yesterday. The British Foreign Minister made an uncompromising reply to critics of Great Britain's policy in regard to security and disarmament. What was demanded, he declared, meant the destruction of British Empire.

He said: "No one can regret more than my country does the failure of the Three Power Conference on naval disarmament to reach an agreement but even from failure we may draw hope that we may in time win success. We may find encouragement that the three Great Powers should have met to discuss so vital a question, should have found themselves maintaining opposite and irreconcilable views, should have carried on discussion under the eye of the public and when, after all, they were unable to agree their cordial relations of amity and respect should remain unimpaired and their confidence in the peaceful intentions of each other receive no check. But was not the failure of that conference a lesson for all?"

Preparation Necessary.

Sir Austen referred to the fact that the Locarno Conference had been preceded by several months of anxious and careful preparation and only those who took part in it knew what difficulties had to be overcome before the Treaties of Locarno were signed. "May we not see that the failure to agree in the Three Power Conference came from a lack of preparation, from a failure to secure a sufficient basis of agreement before the conference met, and may we not draw from these things inspiration to work patiently even if we work slowly and that it is not always by hurrying that the greatest or even quickest results are achieved."

His country, declared Sir Austen Chamberlain, yielded to none other in its desire to see a great and large restriction in armaments. Its interest in disarmament lay not only in words and speeches but in facts.

The British Army was reduced immediately peace was secured to less than pre-war level, to a strength which is only sufficient to discharge the great responsibilities which we carry on our shoulders in so many parts of the world. Our Navy cannot be compared with the Navy which we maintained. I do not say, during the war but before the war. Year by year budgets for armed forces of our country have grown less. I beg you to ask yourselves—what of you carrying our load of responsibility of the peace of so many and such scattered countries under such varied conditions would have done more?

Is there any country, I would even ask, that would have done as much? Our interest is shown by the risks that we have taken and are taking, by the reductions which we have already made. Far be it from me to say that there is no further contribution that we can make to the cause of disarmament and peace.

Knowing all this for the sake of peace, to help to bring the nations together, to give them the security which makes their mutual agreements possible, he pledged our word once more to do in case of aggression on those western frontiers, for Germany, for France, for Belgium, whichever case it may be, what we had pledged our word to do before and were called upon to keep.

[N.B.—Message incomplete and reception doubtful owing to bad atmospheric conditions.]

PRESS COMMENT.

The morning newspapers' opinions are very diverse with regard to Sir A. Chamberlain's speech. For the most part, however, they agree that public opinion in Great Britain and the Dominions is dead against Britain accepting further heavy obligations.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the speech states in downright terms that the British Government does not intend to add to its already heavy obligations for preventing war, and that this declaration will doubtless be heard with relief throughout the Empire.

While the British newspapers generally support Sir Austen Chamberlain's attitude, some criticise his method.

The *Daily News*, for example, declares his language is ill-chosen and provocative.

The *Daily Chronicle* describes his defence of the British attitude as unskillful, and calls upon the Government to take an early opportunity to restate the British position in better and ampler terms.

French Press comment is divided. The *Petit Parisien* says that Sir A. Chamberlain's attitude is magnificent when he states that the British Empire will not accept any undertaking which it is not sure of being able to carry out.

The *Gaulois* says that Sir A. Chamberlain had the task, "saving the British Empire from engagements it never wished to assume. His frankness is somewhat brutal but necessary."

The *Matin* says that Great Britain apparently wishes to increase the risks of war by restricting her engagements.

The *Echo de Paris* says England has said her last word: "Let the League die rather than the Empire."

The speech has made a deep impression in Germany, where the Nationalist Press exultantly declares that Sir A. Chamberlain "finally dissipated the Polish hopes of an eastern Locarno and cold-shouldered the French militarists and their Warsaw satellites."

FAR EASTERN GAMES.

COMPLETE TABLE OF OLYMPIAD CHAMPIONSHIP.

JAPAN LEADS: CHINA LAST.

The following list indicates the winners of the Far Eastern Olympic Championships in which Japan emerged victorious by virtue of having won the Track and Field contests.

Japan: Baseball, Track and Field and All Round Athletics.
China: Football, Volleyball and Tennis.
Philippine Islands: Swimming and Basketball.

Tennis—China.

China v. Philippines:—

Khuo b. Engaye, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

(Singles).

Luna b. Fuentebella, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

(Singles).

Lum and Khuo b. Engaye and Fuentebella, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.

(Doubles).

China v. Japan:—

Koo b. Sato, 6-3, 10-8, 6-4.

(Singles).

Lum b. Aizawa, 6-1, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

(Singles).

Khuo and Lum b. Matsura and Inoue, 7-5, 3-6, 8-6, 9-4.

(Doubles).

Football—China.

China v. Japan.

Japan 2, Philippines 1.

China 1, Philippines 0. (Default).

Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
China	2	0	1.000
Japan	1	1	.500
Philippines	0	2	.000

Volley Ball—China.

China b. Japan, 21-1, 21-3.

P.I. b. Japan, 21-17, 21-1.

China b. P.I., 21-12, 21-19.

China b. Japan, 21-3, 21-9.

China b. P.I., 21-10, 17-21, 21-11.

P.I. b. Japan, 21-3, 21-17.

Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
China	4	0	1.000
Philippines	2	2	.500
Japan	0	4	.000

Basket Ball—Philippines.

China 39, Japan 19.

P.I. 30, Japan 27.

P.I. 42, China 24.

China 47, Japan 38.

P.I. 59, Japan 32.

P.I. 25, China 27.

Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philippines	4	0	1.000
China	2	2	.500
Japan	0	4	.000

Baseball.

Japan (Four Games) 1

China (Two Games) 2

Philippine Islands (N/A) 3

Swimming.

Philippine Islands 1

Japan 2

China 3

Track and Field.

Japan 1

Philippine Islands 2

China 3

All Round.

Japan 1

Philippine Islands 2

China 3

—Shanghai Times.

POLO IN U.S.A.

CHANGES IN THE BRITISH TEAM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 12th.

Colonel Tomkinson, manager of the British Polo Team, has announced that for the second match with America on Wednesday Captains George and Denning will replace Captain Port and Major Williams as numbers one and two, respectively.

LAWN TENNIS AT LE TOUQUET.

SENORITA DE ALVAREZ WINS INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LE TOUQUET, Sept. 11th.

In the International Lawn Tennis Championships finals, in the women's singles, Senorita De Alvarez, of Spain, beat the German champion, Fraulein Aussem.

THE BALLOON RACE.

NO NEWS OF THE COMPETITORS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 11th.

Hitherto there is no news of the balloons which are competing in the Gordon-Bennett race, and no official report will be issued until all have landed.

WATER POLO.

TWO FINE MATCHES
YESTERDAY.

V.R.C.'S NARROW WIN.

Water Polo enthusiasts were treated to two splendid matches in the League yesterday evening at the Victoria Recreation Club. Both were very evenly contested throughout, the scores being a good indication of the run of the play, whose standard was the best seen since the League started.

The Victoria Recreation Club, last year's champions, beat the Royal Navy by the narrow margin of one goal. By their victory, they have regained their position at the top of the League Table, which they occupy equally with the Kowloon British School Former Pupils Association. These two meet tomorrow to decide the championship for the current season.

When Scot Meets Scot.

In the first match yesterday the King's Own Scottish Borderers met and beat the Scots Guards by 3 goals to 2. The winners were the first to score and added another before half time. Crossing over, the Scots Guards equalised soon after the restart and play became a ding-dong struggle. Two minutes before the final whistle the Scottish Borderers secured the lead again and eventually won by the odd goal in five.

Royal Navy and V.R.C.

Subsequently the Victoria Recreation Club "A" found the Royal Navy an extremely hard proposition and the result was in doubt until the end, the scores being 2 goals to 1 in their favour. The play was fast and exciting to watch. The Club opened the scoring through Lyon who put in a beautiful shot that took the Navy goalkeeper completely by surprise. Lyon was deservedly applauded for this effort. After a spell of even play, however, the Royal Navy equalised and at the interval the score stood at one goal all. Neither side could gain the advantage on resuming and many exciting encounters were seen. The Victoria Recreation Club kept up their strenuous efforts and were successful in scoring towards the end. The Navy failed to equalise and the Club won by 2 goals to 1.

League Table.

	M.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
V.R.C. "A"	5	5	0	0	10
K.B.S.F.P.A. "A"	5	5	0	0	10
Royal Navy	6	2	3	1	5
Scots Guards	6	2	3	1	5
V.R.C. "B"	6	2	4	0	4
K.Q.S.B.	5	2	3	0	4
K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"	5	0	5	0	0

FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

K.O.S.B. v. SOUTH CHINA.

The K.O.S.B. has arranged to meet the S.C. Senior XI which will include seven players of the recent Chinese football tour to Australia, to-day at 3.30 p.m. on Sookungpo, "A" Ground. The last Shanghai Interport players Li Wai Tong and Chan Chen Woo will also make their appearance on the field.

The players of S.C.A.A. will be as follows:—Chau Yin Yin, Li Tin Sang, T. T. Lai, Chan Chen Woo, Pang Wai Hing, M. K. Fung, Ip Pak Wa, Li Wai Tong, Tai Lun Hing, Fung King Cheong and Ko Sik, Wai.

BASEBALL.

According to the Hong Kong Baseball League schedule, the Club de Reccreio are down to meet the "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.) in a match at Happy Valley Diamond to-day, at 5.15.

LAWN TENNIS.

Khoos Hooi Hye, the Singapore champion, did not arrive, as expected, by the a.s. "President Harrison". It had been hoped to match him against S. A. Rumjahn, the local champion.

Mr. Khoos arrived, however, yesterday evening by the "President Linnaea" and is expected to stay several days. No matches have yet been arranged, but probably some games will be fixed up for him.

PROFESSIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENT TO BE ARRANGED.

London, August 14th. The Daily Mail states that a British Lawn Tennis Professionals' Association has been formed, with the Air-Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare as President, and Sir John Childs, Gansoni, Hon. Esmond Cecil Harmsworth, and Sir Philip Sassoon of the House of Commons amongst the Vice-Presidents.

The Association aims at arranging a national tournament amongst amateurs and professionals.

PING-PONG LEAGUE.

LAST WEEK'S RESULTS.

LEAGUE POSITIONS.

The following were the results of the Ping-Pong League matches played during the last week:—

Hop Ying beat St. Louis.
C.A.A. beat Reccreio.
W.Y.O.B.U. beat St. Peter's.
H.K.C. beat W.Y. College.
Y.M.C.A. beat C.R.C.
St. Peter's beat T. Institute.

League Table.

Teams.	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Y.M.C.A.	4	4	0	8
S.C.A.A.	3	3	0	6
W.Y.O.B.U.	3	3	0	6
C.A.A.	2	2	0	4
Hop Ying	3	2	1	4
St. Peter's	3	2	1	4
Tutorial	4	1	3	2
H.K.C.	1	1	0	2
Reccreio	1	0	1	0
W.Y. College	2	0	2	0
C.R.C.	2	0	2	0
St. Louis	3	0	3	0

Those intending to join the Championship Singles (for ladies and gentlemen separately) open to the whole Colony irrespective of nationality are reminded that entries will close on the 15th inst. Gentlemen may be enrolled at \$1 per head in one of the following places:—South China Athletic Association, the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the Hong Kong University, and ladies either in the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association (Caine Road) or at the University.

U.S. BASEBALL.

THE LEAGUE STANDINGS.

The following were the standings in the U.S. baseball leagues after the matches played on Friday last:

National League.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburg	76	53	.589
New York	75	53	.586
St. Louis	73	55	.567
Chicago	73	55	.567
Cincinnati	69	69	.485
Boston	55	73	.429
Brooklyn	56	73	.434
Philadelphia	48	81	.364

American League.

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	94	40	.702
Philadelphia	77	58	.570
Detroit	70	62	.527
Washington	63	69	.477
Chicago	63	69	.477
Cleveland	59	74	.444
St. Louis	54	73	.426
Boston	43	89	.326

BRITAIN DEFEATS JAPAN
AT SOCCER.

FINAL SCORE IS 8-1.

SODDEN GROUND PREVENTS
GOOD PLAY.

The second round of the Open Olympic Football series was played off yesterday evening between teams representing Great Britain and Japan when the former won decisively by 8-1, says the *Shanghai Times* of September 8th.

The team representing Japan was practically the same as that which has played throughout the Olympic Championship series whilst the British team was changed in two places to that originally selected owing to recent departure of British troops. At the same time on the form shown it was safe to say that the British team was one of the strongest that ever stepped on a football field in Shanghai. Our friends the Japanese need not, therefore, feel concerned over their defeat, which in any case was inevitable against such an experienced team of experts.

The British goalkeeper was called on to take part in the match only four times—once when he ran out and kicked away, another time when he saved an acute shot whilst at full length, another when he gathered a close-up shot and cleared the last time when he was beaten. The latter occasion was not until the British forwards had penetrated the goal of the Japanese no less than six times and by that time the British team had more or less left everything to their defence to play the whole of the opposition.

Long And Short Of It.

It was amusing to see the six-foot-something-or-other Kelly at centre half towering over the small Japanese forwards and making no effort whatever to clear the ball by simply allowing it to pitch on his head whilst the opposing Japanese forward did his best to jump high enough to get near the ball.

It would be absurd to endeavour to give details of the match as the British team were so much bigger and more experienced than their small opponents and, furthermore, three-fourths of the time the British forwards were within shooting distance of the Japanese goal.

(Continued on next Column.)

CRICKET OFFICE RIFLED.

SAFE FORCED AT ESSEX
CLUB HEADQUARTERS.

The pavilion of the Essex County Cricket Club at Leyton was entered by thieves and completely ransacked. The entrance was gained through the main doors by means of a jemmy, which was left behind. A large safe was overturned and opened, and the contents, nearly \$100 in cash and notes, taken. In the office of the secretary, Major G. H. Thompson, the desk had been forced and every drawer and cupboard in the room had been broken into and papers strewn everywhere. The haul included all the takings from the sales of the County Cricket Club handbook published earlier in the season.

Some excellent finger prints were left in thick dust on a chair beside the safe.

HIS LUCK WAS OUT.

Few motorists have such misfortunes as that related at East Grinstead by Mr. Bernard L. Walker, of Leicester.

In overtaking a car he collided with another.

His car was wrecked.

He and his family of four were injured.

His business suffered during the weeks he was in hospital.

He was now fined £10, and his licence endorsed, for dangerous driving.

Had it not been for the sudden state of the ground the powerful British team would have banged the ball past the defending goalkeeper almost as many times as they wished. There were many sliding and shipping episodes that were amusing the majority being when the British forwards were endeavouring to steady themselves for a shot at goal. On one occasion Torry Wilson at outside left centred perfectly so that the ball actually pitched right on the penalty spot, which was a huge white mark, and stopped dead whilst Lolly Goldman at centre forward was running to receive the ball on the bounce. He therefore tried to recover himself, and sprang along at full length.

The Japanese goalies saved as many, if not more hot shots than the number that beat him whilst the number of lightning shots that whizzed past the uprights and crossed bar were too many to count.

"FIONIA'S" THIRTEEN
YEARS' SERVICE.THREE-QUARTERS OF A
MILLION MILES.AN EAST ASIATIC CO.'S
MOTOR SHIP.

In all probability the East Asiatic Co.'s m.s. *Fionia* holds the record of the second longest mileage of any motor vessel in the world. Her total falls very little short of the *Scandia*, which is the pioneer ocean-going motor ship belonging to the same owners. Completed by Burmeister and Wain at the close of 1913, the *Fionia* left on her first voyage to the East in March, 1914, and has since covered a distance at sea of not less than 750,000 miles.

Of her 34 long voyages, 31 have been to Bangkok, two to Japan and one to South America, the Bangkok run being the normal service of the ship. She carries general cargo, and has handsome accommodation for 41 first-class passengers, the equipment being of the usual high standard associated with the East Asiatic Co.'s motor vessels. Incidentally, the *Fionia* has had the distinction of carrying the King and Queen of Denmark on a visit to England.

No involuntary stops at sea have occurred, and no important replacements have been required, if we exclude such items as cylinder liners, which are now being changed as occasion offers.

The Thirteen-Year-Old Main Engines
and Their Condition.

The length of the *Fionia* is 410ft. over-all, or 394ft. 4ins. between perpendiculars, the beam being 53ft. 2ins. and the depth 33ft. She has a draught of 21ft. 6ins., corresponding to a freeboard amidships of 6ft. 1in. The deadweight capacity is about 7,000 tons, and the gross register 5,219 tons. When fully loaded the speed is 12½ knots, and occasionally is increased to 13 knots.

Two six-cylinder Burmeister and Wain four-cycle single-acting engines are fitted, the designed output being an aggregate of 4,000 i.h.p. at a speed of 100 r.p.m. It is of interest to recall that on trials the machinery developed 4,250 i.h.p. at 108 r.p.m., and for a time the *Fionia* was the highest-powered motor vessel afloat.

The total fuel capacity is about 1,040 tons of oil, and the expenditure for all purposes is in the neighbourhood of 1½ tons a day. Ten tons of lubricating oil represent the maximum amount, the consumption being about 6½ gallons daily for the cylinders, compressors, auxiliaries and hand pumps.

(Continued on next Column.)

A PIRATE!

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF
RUM-RUNNER.By United Press to Manila
Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4th. Advice have been received, and confirmed to the effect that the Guatemalan Government has cancelled the registry of a vessel called the *Federal Ship*, and this vessel, therefore, at present ranks as a pirate subject to seizure by any Government which believes that the vessel is engaged in conspiracy of any kind.

The *Federal Ship* was registered with Guatemalan officials after a seizure in San Francisco last June at which point she was flying the Panamanian flag.

The *Federal Ship* is at present bound for the Pacific coast, presumably carrying a valuable cargo of liquors which was loaded at Tahiti from a cache left by a sister ship called the *Unahut*.

The *Federal Ship* was re-christened the *Logodromo*, and left Tahiti on August 6th. Authorities here are anxious to obtain any reports indicating her whereabouts at present. This is exclusive of the quantity required for replenishing the main forced-feed lubrication system. A few years ago it was decided to install a pair of Titan centrifugal separators, and both of these are used for dealing with the fuel oil. Incidentally, this installation represents the only notable modification in the equipment since the ship was placed in regular operation, if we except the alterations which are in course of completion with regard to the liners, to which reference has already been made. Fuelling operations usually occur at Singapore, where Borneo oil of about 0.9 specific gravity is bunkered in sufficient quantities for a complete round voyage.

The engine-room staff of the *Fionia* consists of a chief and four engineers, four assistants, one electrician and three motor men; the remainder of the crew bring the total to 43. We need add little more about the ship, for her performance speaks for itself; it reflects credit on those who are responsible for the upkeep of the machinery and shows the excellent service rendered by the engine-room staff. The foregoing particulars are sufficient to indicate that the *Fionia* is a type of vessel—over thirteen years old and running as well as, if not better than, when she was first placed in service—that proves beyond all dispute the reliability and economy of the motor ship.—The Motor Ship.

TO-NIGHT at 9.30 p.m.

AND ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE OPENING OF THE LEE THEATRE FOR EUROPEAN ENTERTAINMENT.

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AND

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Thursday, 15th September.

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at Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
at Rotterdam and Hamburg.

BOUND VOLUMES of the **HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS**,
July to December, 1926.

Mr. Tom Funk, Mr. Fook Chai
Mun, Mr. Ng Fook, Miss. Mah
Fong, Mr. Chin Chi, Mrs. Jee Sh
Mrs. A. E. Willsber, Mr. E.
Price, Mr. M. G. Hindu, Mr.
A. Anderson, Mrs. M. E. Cornw
Miss B. A. Lynch, Miss L. Lev
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185			

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TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

SAILINGS 1927.

STAMERS	H. Kong Leave	S'hal Leave	Robt Leave	Y'ama Leave	V'ancouver Arrive
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Mar. 4

(E. Asia and E. Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

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HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
Sept. 20	Sept. 23	EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 1
			Oct. 3

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SEINYO MARU	...	Tuesday, 20th Sept.
SIBERIA MARU	...	Tuesday, 14th Oct.
TAIYO MARU	...	Tuesday, 18th Oct.

* Calls Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

KATORI MARU	...	Saturday, 24th Sept.
ATSUTA MARU	...	Saturday, 8th Oct.
KASHIMA MARU	...	Saturday, 22nd Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU	...	Wednesday, 21st Sept.
AKI MARU	...	Wednesday, 19th Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

HAKODATE MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 29th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

HAKATA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

+ MAYBASHI MARU ... Thursday, 22nd Sept.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

+ LIMA MARU ... Friday, 21st Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

+ AKITA MARU ... Monday, 19th Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

+ RANGON MARU ... Saturday, 17th Sept.

+ HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 19th Sept.

+ PENANG MARU (Moj direct) ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

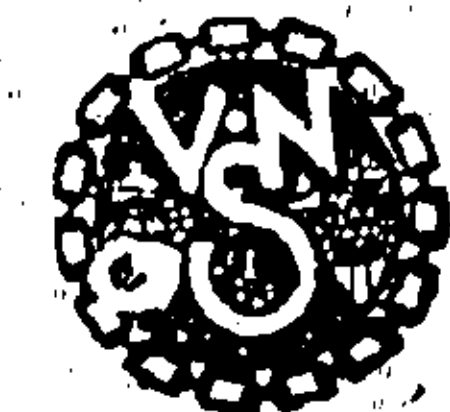
+ TOTTORI MARU ... Thursday, 22nd Sept.

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North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "MADOERA"	...	19th September.
S.S. "OLDEKERK"	...	17th October.
S.S. "GEMMA"	...	15th November.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDEKERK"	...	2nd October.
S.S. "MADOERA"	...	30th October.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT
RETURNS.

NORMAL LOCAL IMPORTS.

THROUGH CARGO HEAVY.

With fourteen vessels arriving here during the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, freights manifested for other ports showed heavy tonnage. Local imports, however, were normal.

Thirteen vessels discharged here yesterday and the total amount of cargo imported was 11,120 tons. Of these, four British ships were responsible for 4,434 tons. The two best returns were registered by the Dutch vessel *Garontala*, from Panarochan and the s.s. *Achilles* from Tacoma and Milke. The former vessel unloaded 3,470 tons and the latter 2,735 tons.

Through freights, manifested by nine steamers, were heavier than cargo brought for the Colony. There were in all 23,211 tons carried for ports beyond Hong Kong. Three British ships accounted for 4,675 tons.

The two best returns were 8,680 tons and 4,850 tons. The first lot was on the *Garontala*, from Panarochan and the latter lot was on the *Amur* from ...

Arr.	Dep.
British	4
American	2
Dutch	2
Norwegian	1
Japanese	2
Chinese	3
French	0
Total	14

The Carriers.

S.S. *Achilles* (British) from Tacoma and Milke, 2,735 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Lai Sang* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore, 1,297 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,547 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Empress of Asia* (British) from Manila, 2 tons general for Hong Kong and 923 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Alipori* (British) from Bombay and Singapore, 420 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,360 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Wen* (American) from Portland and Manila, 236 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,969 tons for other ports.

S.S. *President Grant* (American) from Manila, 572 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,006 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Tijuanock* (Dutch) from Amoy, 380 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,009 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Garontala* (Dutch) from Panarochan, 3,470 tons sugar for Hong Kong and 4,350 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Hilikon* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Hoibow, 2,235 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Amur* (Japanese) from Hamburg and Singapore, 519 tons general for Hong Kong and 6,687 tons for other ports.

(Continued on next Column.)

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

NEW MANILA-AMOIY RUN
STEAMER.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

A Chinese woman, about 30 years of age, is reported to have fallen overboard, on Saturday morning, from the *Man On*, the Hong Kong Mongkok ferry, and to have been drowned. Her body was not recovered.

"President Harrison" Here.

The Dollar liner *President Harrison*, which is on a world cruise arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, with a full complement of passengers. There were about twenty-five passengers disembarking here, and about eighty for other ports. The *President Harrison* leaves here this morning.

"President Grant" Sails.

There were about seventy cabin passengers, in addition to over 600 steerage passengers on the s.s. *President Grant* last evening when she sailed for the United States via ports.

The "Empress of Asia."

The "all-white" liner *Empress of Asia* came into the harbour yesterday from Manila with only two tons of general cargo for this port and about 700 tons for ports beyond.

She carried a heavy list of cabin passengers, among whom 51 were for Hong Kong, 18 being first class, 30 second class and five third class. There were also 43 steerage passengers for this port.

S.S. "Great China" to Ran to Manila.

The steamer *Great China*, only completed this year in the Amoy shipyard will be placed on the Manila-Amoy run, according to information obtained in Manila from the Sui Cong Seng & Company, appointed agents by the Great China Steamship Company of Amoy, owners of the new vessel.

The s.s. *Great China* is about 6,000 tons gross, and has excellent accommodation for 80 first class passengers and over 1,000 steerage.

The *Great China* is taking the run of the s.s. *Hong An*, which has been turned over to her owners on account of the expiration of her charter.

The *Hong An* has been on the Manila-Amoy run for more than two months under the agency of the Sui Cong Seng & Company.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

The Harbour Office returns for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. yesterday showed that 15,25 Chinese deck passengers had entered the Colony. These were brought by six vessels, of which the *Lai Sang* carried 818, from Calcutta and Singapore.

S.S. *Manila Maru* (Japanese) from Haiphong and Hoibow, 1,745 tons rice for Hong Kong and 13 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Tienmu* (Chinese) from Kwong Chow Wan, 80 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Poo Sang* (Chinese) from Kwong Chow Wan, 400 tons general for Hong Kong.

A Target For Soldiers.

The Central China Post (Hankow) of September 1st reports:—

The s.s. *Shan* arrived in port yesterday and reports, as we feared, having been made a target by southern soldiers below Wuhu. The firing commenced thirteen miles above Nanking at a place called Heishan Shan Bluff and continued from 2.30 till the steamer arrived in Wuhu at four o'clock. The rifle fire was of the same concentrated character as favoured the *Nitro* and *Singapore* but fortunately no one was wounded. From Wuhu the firing again continued against the vessel as she left the port. The whole outrage was obviously deliberate. Reports received also state that the H.M.S. *Cockchafer* was subjected to heavy fire, not only from rifles but from artillery. One shell entered the engine room of the gunboat and exploded. It slightly wounded one of the complement on duty but did not damage the machinery. The *Cockchafer* is believed to have returned an appropriate reply.

Marine Court Cases.

Offences committed in the Harbour resulted in the appearance of three men and one woman before the Harbour Master, Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, at the Marine Court yesterday morning.

The master of the water boat *No. 1* was charged with failing to produce his licence when called upon to do so by Junk Inspector Hillyer on September 6th. He was fined \$5.

The master and engineer of the motor-boat *Semi Maru* were each fined \$5 for failing to produce their certificates of competency.

Causing an obstruction in the central railway cut a junk mistress \$10, or in default, ten days imprisonment.

Dangerous Goods.

Cargoes coming under this category were manifested by the s.s. *Amur* yesterday. The vessel came in from Hamburg and Singapore with 34 tons of potash and acetic acid.

Dangerous goods by later arrivals were 9 cases sulphuric acid and 1,330 cases five crackers on the s.s. *Hong San*, from Tientsin and Swatow. The *Amur* Maru, from South American ports brought a quantity of sulphate ammonia.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Malwa* left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst. at 9 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 15th at about 10 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar*, from Hong Kong, arrived at London on September 10th at 8 a.m.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were:—South Wall Basin: *Serapis* and *Seraph*; East Wall Basin: *Tarantula* and *Onslaught*; S/Ms. *L15* and *L19*; West Wall Dock: *Durban*; In Dock, *Sirdar* and *Robin*; Taikoo Dock, *Peterel* and *Tern*; Kowloon Dock, *Magnolia*; No. 6 Buoy: *Fin-ditree*; No. 8 Buoy, *Dunlop*; No. 12 Buoy, *Reppel*; No. 15 Buoy, *Ruthenia*; No. 23 Buoy, *Khariki*. Foreign Men of War:—French, *Argus*; U.S.S. *Pampanga*.

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S.S. "CITY OF PERTH" ... Havre, London & Glasgow ... 4th November

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Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

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S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th September

S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th November

S.S. "CITY OF WILLINGTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th November

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S.S. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st October

M.V. "FORREBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th November

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 10th November

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown

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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
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GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

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Steamship	Tons.	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination.
"DEVANEA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th Sept.	Straits, Colombo, B'way & Ranchi.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall.
"ALPORE"	5,473	5th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"NYANZA"	7,023	12th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"NAUPORE"	5,233	20th Oct.	Straits, Colombo and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall.
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	1st Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"MORBA"	10,983	7th Jan. 1928	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANEA"	8,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,986	4th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,946	31st Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	7th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	14th April	do.
"MORBA"	10,983	28th April	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Passengers to Singapore only.

Calls at Port Sudan. Does not carry 2nd class passengers.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	16th Sept.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,000	23rd Sept.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	5th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Oct.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Dec.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Haio, Oahu, Koolamanga, Tawee, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route at inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape. The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKLIWA"	7,936	16th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,986	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"LAHORE"	5,252	27th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	9,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	29th Oct.	do.
"TANDA"	8,985	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"ST ALBANS"	4,500	8th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,963	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1929	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., "	do.
"MAEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., "	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., "	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Feb., "	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., "	do.
"MOREA"	10,963	30th Mar., "	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	13th April, "	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	27th April, "	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	11th May, "	do.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Per Lincoln	13th Sept.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Shingo Maru	13th Sept.
SAIGON	Angers	13th Sept.
STRAITS	Takaka	14th Sept.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Ati Maru	15th Sept.
EUROPE via Suez (letters & papers, London, 13th Aug. & parcels, 11th Aug.)	Ati Maru	15th Sept.
SHANGHAI & EUROPE via SIBERIA	Liangshou	15th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Demushu	16th Sept.
STRAITS	Hakone Maru	18th Sept.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Canada	19th Sept.
JAPAN	Tango Maru	20th Sept.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Katori Maru	23rd Sept.
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Ati Maru	27th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 24th Sept.	Taipei	Tuesday, 13th, Reg. 9.45 A.M.
Formosa	Ati Maru	Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Ati Maru	10.30 A.M.
Straits	Ati Maru	12.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Ati Maru	3.00 P.M.
Manila	Ati Maru	4.30 P.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Ati Maru	4.30 P.M.
Amoy	Ati Maru	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and Europe via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 2nd Oct., and Europe via Siberia	Emp. of Canada	Parcel 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Kwangshing	Wednesday, 14th, Reg. 9.15 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Kwangshing	Letters 10.00 A.M.
Hobow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kwangshing	10.00 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Kwangshing	Letters 1.00 P.M.
Straits	Fan Heu	Thursday, 15th, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow	Kwangshing	3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia	Ati Maru	Friday, 15th, 9.30 A.M.
Japan	Ati Maru	1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Ati Maru	1.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th Oct.	Devon	Letters 4.30 P.M.
Amoy	Ati Maru	Friday, 15th, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan and EUROPE via Siberia	Ati Maru	1.00 P.M.
Amoy	Ati Maru	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan and Honoluli	Shingo Maru	Tuesday, 19th, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Shingo Maru	1.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th October	Rheonor	Letters 1.00 P.M.
Manila	Emp. of Canada	Reg. 1.45 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid \$30,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling £28,000,000
 Silver \$13,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,

Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq.,

Deputy Chairman.

W. H. BULL, Esq.,

N. S. BROWN, Esq.,

A. MACGOWAN, Esq.,

H. P. WHITE, Esq.,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hon. Mr. A. C. HYNES.

BRANCHES:

Amoy, Hongkong, Peking,

Bangkok, Hankow, Shanghai,

Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai,

Bombay, Hongkong, Shanghai,

Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai,

Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai,

Chefoo, Hongkong, Shanghai,

Colon, Hongkong, Shanghai,

Dairen, Hongkong, Shanghai,

Fookow, Hongkong, Shanghai,

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1884.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £23,000,000
 Reserve Fund £4,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £23,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

ALICE STAR 1907, HONGKONG

AMSTERDAM 1907, HONGKONG

BANKOK 1907, HONGKONG

BOMBAY 1907, HONGKONG

CALCUTTA 1907, HONGKONG

CANTON 1907, HONGKONG

CEYLON 1907, HONGKONG

CHINA 1907, HONGKONG

HANKOW 1907, HONGKONG

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The Best in Every Case



CAPSTAN Cigarettes

3-452

This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (C) Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hong Kong, 19th July, 1927. [35]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. C. HYNES,
 Acting Chief Manager.
 Hong Kong, 9th March, 1927. [2]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. \$2,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: 37, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest Allowed on all Deposits.

Rates on Application.

LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS: EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N.Y.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

ESTABLISHED 1924.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital, Guilders 150,000,000. (212,500,000).

Paid-Up Capital, Guilders 80,000,000. (26,866,667).

Reserve Fund, Guilders 40,000,000. (26,333,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Batavia, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, London, Madras, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STEENSTRA, Manager.

Hong Kong, 30th July, 1927. [34]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 31st of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$50,000,000.00

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 19,760,300.00

RESERVE FUND, 9,864,282.69

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Hong Kong Branch: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers: THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.